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Part One
Pages 1-8

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LEXOW'S CHANGE OF HEART

Mayor Strong to Have Control of Police Reorganization.

GOV. MORTON REFUSED TO ASSUME IT

A Motion to Amend the Bill to be Made Very Soon—The Nyack Senator Gives His Reasons for It.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Lexow has jumped from his high horse back to the common earth again, and the news that was published exclusively in The New-York Times a fortnight ago, in effect that Gov. Morton would veto the New-York Police bill, should it come to him, placing the power to appoint the Police Reorganization Commissioners with the Governor instead of the Mayor is substantiated.

Senator Lexow this morning came to the conclusion that he must amend his bill if he desired it to become a law. When he was asked if it were true that his Police Reorganization bill was to be amended so as to confer the power of appointing Commissioners on the Mayor instead of the Governor, Mr. Lexow said:

"Yes; the majority members of the investigation committee have been discussing this question for some time past, and now that it is understood that the Mayor prefers that the power of appointment shall be vested in him, and desires that the change be made, and has now so expressed himself, and the Governor approves as well, we have all agreed to amend the bill accordingly, and a motion to that effect will be made as soon as the bill is again before the Senate. Inasmuch as, under the existing provisions of the bill, the Mayor has complete authority over the Commissioners, and by having the right of approval or disapproval of their findings, has substantially in his own hands the power of dismissal, it seems to us that there is no substantial ground for any difference of opinion as to who shall name the Commissioners whose acts are so wholly within the Mayor's control."

Senator Lexow is preparing a bill to reimburse the New-York City Chamber of Commerce for money advanced for the police investigation in New-York. The amount is $17,500, and the measure will be introduced early next week.

ANTI-PLATT MEN DELIGHTED.

Senator Lexow's Back-Down a Favorable Sign—For the Big Meeting.

The mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union on Monday night to protest against the interference in city affairs of "Boss" Platt and his satellites at Albany promises to be one of the most notable gatherings of the kind ever known in this city. No end of persons have written to the various members of the Committee of Arrangements asking that places be reserved for them. This is manifestly impossible. The crowd at the doors will be great, and, with the exception of a few platform seats for the speakers, Vice Presidents, and officers of the meeting, it will be a case of first come first seated.

The most comforting thing yesterday to the gentlemen who have this reform movement at heart was the news from Albany that Senator Lexow had been able to read the handwriting on the wall without the aid of magnifying glasses. His back-down on the most essential point in the police bill submitted by his committee, by allowing Mayor Strong to appoint his own Commissioners to reorganize the New-York Police Department, was hailed with delight by every member of the Committee of Seventy and of every organization in the city interested in the cause of real municipal reform.

It was considered, in the first place, a direct intimation from Gov. Morton that he proposed to have his own way in permitting the people of this city to select their system of home rule. In the second place, it was believed to be an admission on the part of Platt's party leaders at Albany that Mayor Strong really has the people of this city behind him, and that they thoroughly believe in his intention to carry out the reform legislation embodied in the platform on which he was elected.

Joseph Larocque and Charles Stewart Smith were simply delighted with the news. Mr. Smith has all along predicted that the Committee of Seventy would be able to get all its city reform bills through without material opposition from "Boss" Platt's country wire-pullers. Mr. Smith believes that the tremendous strength of public sentiment back of the Mayor is sufficient to guarantee this.

Mr. Larocque had not much time to talk yesterday about his experience before the Senate Judiciary Committee in support of the bills indorsed by the committee, except to say that everything looked hopeful for reform legislation. The four bills now before the Legislature in which the people of this city have the keenest interest are the Power of Removal bill, a bill to reform the police court bench, another bill to reorganize the management of the public schools, and a bill taking legal real estate sales from Tammany control. The first two bills mentioned are considered the most important, and to them the members of the legislative committee of the Seventy are at present directing their energies.

So far as the Power of Removal bill and the Police Justices bill are concerned, Mr. Larocque and his associates on the Legislative Committee have little doubt of success.

"As was to be expected," said Mr. Larocque yesterday, "we are meeting with stubborn opposition from various persons interested, but I believe the Senate Committee is convinced of the constitutionality of the bills, and that they will ultimately be passed."

Mr. Larocque, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Sterne had a long conference last evening with reference to final arrangements for the mass meeting. Letters received by every member of the Committee of Arrangements serve to show the constantly increasing public interest. The futile attempt of the Platt legislators to shut off further hearings on the reform bills and railroad them through have thoroughly aroused popular indignation against bossism. Even the sanguine members of the Seventy are surprised at the depth of the real reform sentiment expressed by the people. Some of the most earnest letters received are from women. There is a probability that before long the Women's Municipal League will take as energetic an interest in the work as it did before election and at the polls.

The committee has not considered it wise to make public the letters received from people who consented to allow their names to go on the list of Vice Presidents, but some of them are fearlessly enthusiastic.

"Use my name in any way that will advance the cause of government by the people, and not by the bosses," wrote one. Scores of letters were in the same spirit. The following names have been added to the list of Vice Presidents published yesterday:

Joseph Larocque,	J. F. Kernochan,
Stanford White,	J. A. Johnson,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	W. R. Huntington,
Wm. L. Trenholm,	William Jay,
James Stokes,	E. F. Holbrook,
Silas B. Brownell,	Geo. B. Grinnell,
John Sloane,	R. W. Gilder,
Joseph H. Senner,	Paul Fuller,
Charles Scribner,	W. Bayard Cutting,
W. H. Schieffelin,	J. L. Cadwalader,
W. S. Rairsford,	Francis C. Barlow,
Henry W. Poor,	Henry I. Barbey,
F. J. De Peyster,	Frank H. Dodd,
W. S. Opdyke,	Peter Marie,
J. Hampden Robb,	L. J. Callanan,
Seth Low,	Julius Blumberg,
Charles Lanier,	R. W. G. Welling.
James T. Kilbreth,	

It was said yesterday that the meeting Monday night would probably be followed by one, and perhaps two other meetings, one uptown on the east side, and the other on the west side. It seems certain that the great hall in Cooper Union will not accommodate one-fifth of those who will want to get into it Monday night.

POLITICIANS NOT SURPRISED.

Mayor Strong Probably Gave Gov. Morton His Views on Police Bill.

Politicians who have been watching the course of local and State politics closely of late were not at all surprised yesterday when the news came from Albany that Senator Lexow had announced that the bill providing for the reorganization of the Police Department in this city by three Commissioners would be amended so that the Mayor and not the Governor should appoint the Commissioners.

It was conceded that the agitation against the operations of Thomas C. Platt made this an inevitable result.

Gov. Morton came to this city on Thursday to attend the Charity Ball. Mayor Strong was confined to his house by rheumatism on that day and also yesterday.

Before going to the ball, Gov. Morton drove to Mayor Strong's home, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, and had a long talk with him about bills affecting the interests of this city, and particularly the bill for the reorganization of the Police Department. Gov. Morton hurried back to Albany early yesterday morning, and had his talk with Senator Lexow, after which Senator Lexow said the bill would be amended and to the Mayor be given the authority to name the Commissioners.

Mayor Strong has studiously avoided discussing for publication bills before the Legislature, but it is known that he regarded the proposition to take the power of appointing these Commissioners out of his hands as outrageous, and undoubtedly he gave his opinion on this subject to Gov. Morton. There has all along been a question as to the constitutionality of the section of the bill allowing the Governor to appoint the Commissioners.

Speaker Fish came to the city from Albany yesterday and went to the Murray Hill Hotel. Thomas C. Platt called on him there last night, and Senator O'Connor was at the conference.

It is predicted that the Power of Removal bill, with the six months amendment in it, will be passed next week.

BURNED AT HER POST OF DUTY

A Nurse in a Cleveland Hospital Would Not Leave Her Patient—Three Other Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Four lives were lost in a fire which almost destroyed the Deaconness's Hospital, at 163 Jennings Avenue, shortly before noon to-day. The dead are:

ALLMEYER, JOHN, fifty-nine years old; burned.
BAUMER, MINNIE, nurse, twenty-five years old; burned.
KRAUSE, JACOB, sixty-five years old; burned.
WALTER, CLARK, six months old; suffocated.

Several other patients were injured, but none seriously.

Rose Gerber, one of the laundry girls, discovered flames in the basement of the hospital. There were few people in the neighborhood at the time. The first arrivals heard screams and saw flames coming from every window on the second and third floors.

Suddenly a woman's face appeared at one of the windows, and she was seen to smash the heavy glass with her fist. Then she leaped out.

The Fire Department was slow in reaching the hospital, the snow and ice in the streets preventing a quick run, but when once at work the fire was quickly subdued.

There are only two exits from the upper part of the building, one in the front and one in the rear. The nurses got out safely, almost at the start, with the exception of Minnie Baumer. When her sister nurses called to her that the building was on fire she cried:

"No; I will not leave my patient—I will die first."

She was nursing Krause, who was also burned to death. She sat by the side of the sick man until death came to both of them.

The injured were taken to the other hospitals of the city.

The Deaconness's Hospital is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has done much philanthropic work. It was opened last October, and was nearly filled with patients. The front part of the building is destroyed.

CONRAD SUCCEEDS MAXWELL

Resignation of the Solicitor General—Story of a Disagreement Discredited by Friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A change has been made in the office of Solicitor General. Lawrence Maxwell to-day resigned, and the President sent to the Senate the name of Holmes Conrad of Virginia, to fill the vacant place.

Immediately after tendering his resignation, Mr. Maxwell left the city. Attorney General Olney declines to give the cause of the change, but there is an impression outside his department that the resignation was brought about by a personal and official disagreement concerning the income-tax cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court. A motion to advance these cases, so as to bring the constitutionality of the tax before the Supreme Court immediately, made on Monday last by Mr. Bristow, counsel for the plaintiffs, and acquiesced in by Mr. Maxwell on behalf of the United States, is said to have been the immediate cause of the disagreement.

Some friends of Mr. Maxwell discredit the story of a disagreement, and say that the principal cause of his resignation was the ill health of his law partner, Mr. Ramsay of Cincinnati, and the urgent need of Mr. Maxwell's personal attention to the large law practice of his firm.

MR. TEALL'S "DINNER PAIL" REVOLT

What It's All About Is Not Plain, but There'll Be a Mass Meeting.

Oliver Sumner Teall, Thomas Wisker, Thomas Ronan, and a few other "Bowery Boys" whom Dr. Chauncey M. Depew invited to dine with him at the Union League Club after election, have begun a "dinner-pail" revolt against the reform Administration as conducted by Mayor Strong. They propose to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union next Wednesday evening. The Committee of Arrangements met in Sweeney's Hotel last night to complete plans.

The printed call for the mass meeting disclaims at the outset all sympathy with the other mass meeting that will be held in Cooper Union Monday evening. Ollie Teall and his friends openly declare that they "are not in sympathy with the sentiments that are to be promulgated." As Republican workingmen they protest against the present Republican representation at Albany.

The latter part of the call is devoted to a protest against police interference at elections, and it is in this part of the document that the dinner pail is called in. The precise relation between police politics and the dinner pail is not clearly explained, but the argument is set forth that while Tammany was doing its worst the workingman in New-York City was ablest to fill his dinner pail with a non-partisan Police Commission, but that a single-headed Police Commission meant empty dinner pails. Mr. Teall and Mr. Wisker look forward to a rou ing meeting.

Verdict for Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 1.—The long and severely-contested case of Ernst Woeckener against the Erie Electric Motor Company was concluded to-day, with a verdict of $15,000 against the company. Woeckener, a barber, brought action against the company for his child Lizzie, who three years ago was run over by a street car and had both legs cut off above the knees. The child is now six years of age. A motion has been made for a new trial.

FEARS THE LEGISLATURE

Martin Troubled by the Prospect of Investigation.

IGNORES ALL THE CHARGES MADE

Philadelphia's "Boss" Fails to Prevent Inquiry by Country Legislators Whom He Cannot Control.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 1.—Not even the statement made on the witness stand in the Select Council Chamber yesterday that Contractor Charles A. Porter and David Martin had shared between them $150,000 worth of the stock of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company has seemed to worry those two discredited political leaders so much as the threatened investigation of municipal affairs of this city by a legislative committee. It became evident to-day that the constantly-diminishing influence of the jobbers' ring at Harrisburg would not be strong enough to ward off the proposed inquiry until after election day, and this fact has only served to add to the desperation and demoralization of the little ring in whose interest City Solicitor Warwick and Brother-in-Law William J. Roney are now running for office.

Both Martin and Porter pretend to make light of the work of the committee headed by Councilman Roberts, which is now investigating the charge that $362,000 worth of the Automatic Company's stock was distributed among members of Councils and local politicians to secure the right to conduct a telephone monopoly in this city. The failure of the effort to prove corruption in the passage of the remarkable ordinance which permitted Select Councilman Byram to purchase a site for a bathhouse in the Twenty-third Ward has wonderfully encouraged the leaders of the ring in the belief that there is no danger to them in the effort of the city legislatures to investigate themselves.

But the contemplated visit of a committee of investigators from up the State—a committee which cannot in any way be controlled or hampered by local political influences—is an entirely different matter. No one knows this better than Martin himself, and no one is working half so hard to block the threatened investigation as the man who wears the brand of the dollar-mark on his forehead, and who has assumed the sole dictatorship of the Republican Party in the present Mayoralty campaign.

As soon as Martin and Porter learned of the application made to Senator C. Wesley Thomas and to Representative Riter for the appointment of an investigating committee they sounded the officers of the Municipal League, who had adopted the resolution calling for an inquiry, and found that there was no hope, even through the friends of City Solicitor Warwick, who are members of this well-known reform organization, of putting a stop to the movement from this end. So they sent to Harrisburg for Speaker Harry F. Walton, whom they claim to control in all his official capacities, and asked him to attend a conference to be held in the office of Contractor Porter, in the Girard Building, Thursday afternoon.

Speaker Walton accepted the invitation, and was present at the time specified. So were Messrs. Martin and Porter and Chairman Gilkeson of the State Republican Committee. These four talked over the whole matter during the afternoon without reaching any definite conclusion, and Speaker Walton went back to Harrisburg instructed only to take no part in whatever legislation Representative Riter might propose, but that, if he was forced to appoint an investigating committee, to choose such members of the House as were on more intimate terms, politically, with David Martin than with Senator Matthew Stanley Quay.

The name of Quay is a terror to the men who have taken such complete possession of the headquarters of the Republican City Campaign Committee. He has already said enough on the floor of the United States Senate to justify his being called by the proposed investigating committee, and no thought just now is quite so disagreeable to Martin as that Quay may tell under oath to whom he referred when he spoke of the corporation-paid politician in his speech in the Senate a few weeks ago. Martin knows he cannot control the Senate at Harrisburg, and up to the present time he has not made the attempt.

The Anti-Combine Committee of well-known citizens, which was organized to secure the election of Robert E. Pattison and a through business administration of municipal affairs, met to-day and announced the list of signatures of Republicans to the declaration calling for Mr. Pattison's election. In addition to this list there are numerous other citizens who have written to the committee announcing their intention of supporting Mr. Pattison's candidacy. Following are the signatures to the declaration:

Joel J. Baily,	The Rev. Ezra P. Gould,
Walter Wood,	Joseph A. Hudson,
Charles Richardson,	Finley Acker,
Theodore Wernwag,	Charles Hartshorne,
Louis L. Lauterbach, M. D.,	Henry S. Pancoast,
Ellis D. Williams,	J. Morris Perot,
Herbert Welsh,	Henry McMurtie,
James Dougherty,	Albert B. Weimer,
Stuart Wood,	Joseph Stephenson,
Thomas P. Cope,	E. Leaky M. D.,
Francis B. Reeves,	Joseph Macaulay,
Eugene De Ford,	Frank A. Twombly,
D. Stuart Robinson,	John S. Stackey,
E. M. Wistar,	Herbert C. Brown,
The Rev. Robert C. Matlack,	Nathaniel E. Janney,
W. A. Baines, M. D.	John B. Whiddin,
M. Price, M. D.,	Albert L. Hiller,
H. Meitler,	Dr. George M. Hughes,
W. M. Hinkle, M. D.,	A. E. Outerbridge,
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D.,	William George Taylor,
The Rev. S. Laird,	John T. Bailey,
Albert Moore,	Dr. Charles H. Burnett,
The Rev. Joseph May,	Dr. Persifer Frazer,
The Rev. W. H. Furness,	Oliver Hough,
Arthur H. Lea,	Owen Wister,
Dr. William Moss,	Dr. Owen J. Wister,
Edward Lewis,	Wm. A. Henderson,
Francis R. Cope,	William M. Salter,
Walter Cope,	J. M. Fox,
The Rev. L. W. Batten,	B. H. Lowry,
	Charles Hunsicker.

During the meeting the following letter from Oliver Hough, 325 South Sixteenth Street, to Herbert Welsh, was read:

"It gives me great pleasure to see the determined stand you have taken for the cause of good City Government, and I am convinced that all self-respecting and loyal citizens must and will give their wholesouled support to your independent committee in the present Mayoralty campaign. I read with great satisfaction your personal letter to the Hon. Robert E. Pattison some days ago, and this evening your letter in The Evening Telegraph, which impressed me as a very straightforward statement of your position, while The Telegraph's attempt at reply, in the editorial columns, was utterly inconsequent and undeserving of serious notice.

"As you are no doubt aware, I am a member of the Municipal League, and as a delegate from the Seventh Ward attended the three meetings of the league's Mayoralty convention, and was among those who considered it advisable for the league to take action in opposition to Mr. Warwick, in order to free itself from the imputation that the action of a few misguided members had its official indorsement. Now, I think that the members of the league owe it to themselves that they should come out openly in their individual capacity and put themselves on record as being entirely and irrevocably opposed to Mr. Warwick's election to the office of Mayor of this city and to the methods by which he was nominated and to the influences and interests by which he is supported.

"I am Secretary of the Seventh Ward Association of the Municipal League, and I can inform you that the sentiment of the members in this ward is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. Pattison. In the past I have always voted the Republican ticket, but in the present crisis I maintain that the only salvation of the Republican Party, as well as the only hope for the preservation of the city's interests, lies in the election of the Hon. Robert E. Pattison."

It was decided to wage an active campaign from now until the polls close, and the following Campaign Committee, of which John T. Bailey, the well-known Republican manufacturer and director of the Union League, is Chairman, will meet daily: Walter Wood, Charles Richardson, N. Du Bois Miller, Louis J. Lauterbach, M. D.; Herbert Welsh, Mordecai Price, M. D.; the Rev. Ezra P. Gould, Finley Acker, T. Morris Perot, Henry Hartshorne, M. D.; Stuart Wood, Edwin M. Wistar, Oliver Hough, Albert B. Weimer, Arthur H. Lea, F. Hazen Cope, and Joel J. Bailey.

Prior to the meeting of the General Committee, the Campaign Committee held a meeting and partially completed a list of meetings which are to begin to-morrow night at the Winter Circus Building, and which are to continue nightly throughout the city until the election.

The Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five, of which Arthur H. Lea is secretary, also held a meeting to-day. The committee will probably announce its list of Councilmanic Indorsements to-morrow.

The Committee of City Councils that is investigating the charges that $362,000 of stock of the concern was given by the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company to members of Councils to influence the passage of an ordinance granting the company certain priveleges continued the hearing this afternoon. But little testimony of importance bearing upon the charges was developed, but the session of the committee was an exceedingly lively one. There was an almost continual interchange of angry retorts and threats of personal violence between a witness and the attorneys representing the various interests in the matter.

Theodore M. Etting, counsel for the Municipal Association, at whose instance the investigation was begun, endeavored to learn from the committee why certain witnesses had not been subpoenaed. Mr. Etting's inquiries were met with the reply that the committee had considered the question of these subpoenas in executive session, and that they could only be reconsidered in the same way. Mr. Etting finally succeeded in having the committee promise to subpoena several of the witnesses he wanted, and to consider in executive session the question of subpoenaing the others. Mr. Etting also charged that John F. Persch, Treasurer of the telephone company, and Julius C. Gale, an employe of the company, were fugitives in another State from the serving of subpoenas.

The particular breeziness of the hearing was furnished to-day by James Breen, a former employe of the telephone company, and the principal witness as to the alleged use of stock among Councilmen, and A. S. L. Shields, attorney for the telephone company. Mr. Shields and Mr. Breen indulged in bitter personal allusions, and Mr. Shields at one time charged Mr. Breen with saying things at the hearing that he would not dare to say on the street. Mr. Breen retorted in kind, and said that he would say to Mr. Shields whatever he pleased upon the street, if it so suited him.

Michael J. Ryan, attorney for Mr. Breen, was drawn into the altercation, and he and Mr. Shields also indulged in a dispute as to where they would see fit to exercise both their tongues and their fists.

Without developing anything particularly new in relation to the charges, the committee at 6 o'clock adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

SUICIDE IN A CONFESSION BOX

Miss Catherine Morrison, Attractive and Moderately Wealthy, Cuts Her Throat —No Reason Known.

A well-dressed and attractive woman about twenty-five years old, who was afterward found to be Miss Catherine Morrison, entered a confession box in the Church of the Epiphany, in Second Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, just before 6 o'clock last evening, and closed the door.

A lady who was praying a short distance away heard, a moment later, a heavy fall in the box, followed by a groan.

The woman told Thomas Commiskey, the assistant sexton, what she had heard.

He opened the door of the confession box. Lying on the floor was a young woman, her throat cut from ear to ear. Blood was streaming from the wound. The gash across the inside of her left wrist had almost severed the hand from the arm. Lying by the woman's side was an old-fashioned razor, with a tortoise-shell handle.

Commiskey dragged the woman out and sent to the rectory for Father Cunnion. The priest came and with him Dr. Brady, who had been called from his office at 303 East Twenty-third Street.

It was plain that the woman was dying, and the assistant sexton was sent to the East Twenty-second Street police station. Sergeant Kelly sent Policeman Boyle to the church and telephoned to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Huhner came with it, but a few moments after his arrival the woman died.

"What caused you to commit suicide? Was it trouble?" the policeman asked, just before she breathed her last.

The girl nodded.

The body was removed to the station house. The girl had on gold-rimmed eyeglasses and gold and pearl earrings, and her dress, while it was plain, showed that she was apparently a person of means. The only articles in the pockets were a handkerchief and a pocketbook containing a small sum of money and an envelope, on the outside of which was written:

"I am Catherine Morrison of 179 East One Hundred and Eighth Street."

The Harlem police were requested to inform the residents at the address given of the suicide, and shortly after 8 o'clock George Powers, formerly an expressman, well known down town on the east side, called at the station house. He identified the body as that of Miss Catherine Morrison, the daughter of an old friend of his wife's, and who, he said, had boarded with his family ever since her mother died, six years ago.

Her father, he said, had died many years ago. He had been a broker. Miss Morrison had lived on the interest of an estate of $40,000. She was highly accomplished, being a fine musician.

Mrs. Power said last night that she knew of no reason why Miss Morrison should have committed suicide. She had no love affair, and had never known what trouble was. When she left the flat, about 2 o'clock, she was in good spirits, and expected to make a visit on the west side.

Mrs. Power did not know that Miss Morrison had ever been to the Church of the Epiphany. She was a constant attendant at St. Cecilia's Church, in Harlem.

The body was removed to a Second Avenue undertaker's and there a note was found in the pocketbook. It was addressed to her sister Mary, and bore no date. It was as follows:

Dear Mary: I called to see you to-day and am sorry I did not find you at home. Why do you not write to let us know how you are? I have not been well since New Year's, but am feeling somewhat better.

KATIE MORRISON.

P. S.—Come over and see us.

IN PRISON, BUT POSSIBLY GUILTLESS

Peculiar Story Told in Behalf of a Man Convicted of Burglary.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 1.—Evidence has been discovered that William Gay, now serving out a twenty-one months' sentence for burglary in the Wethersfield State Prison, is innocent. Gay was convicted on circumstantial evidence, the clinching fact being that a coat belonging to him was found in the burglarized store at Fitchville. A Preston dressmaker says she received as a present some of the silk handkerchiefs stolen from the store from a young man who told her he tried to sell, in Jewett City, cigars stolen at the same time, and that he threw a lot of stolen shoes back of a wall. Inquiry and search resulted in a corroboration of the woman's story. When Gay was tried the woman said she told the burglar he ought to go to court, tell the truth, and free Gay. He replied: "Gay is innocent—no jury will convict him." It is probable the Governor will be asked to release Gay.

THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC CLUB
Gymnasium has been leased by the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, and is now being operated as a private school of bicycle instruction and practice. Hall open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. This is an addition to the instruction hall at 306-310 West 59th St.—Adv.

BOND ISSUE COMING SOON

Indications that a Call for Bids May Be Made To-day.

EXACT INFORMATION IS WITHHELD

Impression Well Settled in Washington that the Administration Must Take Care of Itself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Many indications point to the appearance to-morrow of a call for a new bond issue. The Treasury appears to regard the matter as of a strictly confidential nature, giving no hint of the purpose of the Secretary, but the resort to the processes that have been called into use before when bonds were to be sold convinces "old hands" at the department that there is to be another issue of bonds at a very early day.

As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis has made an immediate return to New-York. He left here this afternoon at 4 o'clock for a further consultation with New-York financiers regarding the financial situation. Whatever instructions or authority is vested in him is unknown.

The amount of the issue of bonds contemplated is not known.

The efforts of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House to get the latest Treasury bill passed and the assurances made by Mr. Gorman in the Senate of the determination and ability of the Senate to provide a method of relief do not remove the impression here, now well settled, that this Congress has done all that it will be permitted to do in the way of legislation, excepting only the appropriation bills.

Should Mr. Gorman succeed in getting an appropriation bill changed so as to carry the authority for a bond issue at 3 per cent., it is almost certain that the House would resent that way of declining to consider a separate bill.

BONDS EXPECTED IN THIS CITY.

Bankers Assume that the Success of a New Issue Is Assured.

It was taken for granted in the financial district yesterday that the success of the new Government loan was assured. The security market responded to this feeling with advances throughout the list. Rates for foreign exchange, which had been influenced for the better slightly after Assistant Secretary Curtis's visit on Thursday, wavered yesterday morning, and then yielded to figures below the limit of profitable gold export.

The best evidence of improved feeling came last, when banking houses which had withdrawn gold for shipment by steamer to-day turned back into the Sub-Treasury $1,800,000. There had been withdrawn $1,307,500. The Sub-Treasury thus enjoyed the experience uncommon of late of an actual coin gain for the day of nearly $500,000.

Shippers had intended to send abroad to-day about $4,400,000 of gold from the Treasury. The good gold news was augmented late in the afternoon by the announcement that orders to ship had been canceled, except for one lot of $400,000, which had been stowed on shipboard and could not be unloaded readily. About $600,000 of gold not taken from the Sub-Treasury had also been loaded, and will be carried to Europe.

Attention was trained on Washington, but not anxiously. It was thought that something might be heard from the Cabinet meeting until late in the afternoon, when a dispatch announced other plans. Bankers did not credit entirely the message that the Cabinet would do nothing until Tuesday. They thought Mr. Curtis probably would be here to-day, to report at first hand and by direct instructions the results in Cabinet. This prospect appealed to them as a proper recognition of their importance at this juncture, and they were quite content with it.

The news came that orders had been given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the preparation of $500,000,000 4 per cent. bonds. The order seemed puzzling until those who appeared to know said that bonds had been ordered in this quantity to facilitate transfers or conversions, ity to facilitate expected sales by bankers in volume to necessitate an abundant supply for changes in ownership of registered issues. This explanation, given with apparent knowledge, went far to set at rest the question of the term of the $100,000,000 4 per cents to be issued.

These bonds run until July 1, 1907, but since authority was given to issue them for thirty years there seemed some doubt whether thirty years or twelve and one-half years would be the term. The order to the printers indicated that the shorter term found favor with the Cabinet. It appeared also that the bonds might be held here after subscription until it might be determined whether or not Congress would authorize a 3 per cent. gold bond. Buyers would prefer such a bond and pay better for it than for a 4 per cent. coin bond.

Treasury interest tables give figures which show the premium various bonds should command, with interest payable semi-annually. The new bonds probably will bear quarterly interest, so that the premiums given should be slightly changed. At twelve and one-half years, a 4 per cent. bond on a 3½ per cent. basis should sell at 105.03, subject to reduction by about .03, because the bonds maturing July 1, 1907, have only twelve years and five months to run.

On a 3¼ per cent. basis the bond should sell at 112.76, subject to a reduction of .04 for the month's shortage. If the bonds were to run thirty years, the 3½ per cent. basis should yield 109.24 and the 3¼ per cent. basis 114.31.

The Treasury gold reserve needed the check to withdrawals furnished yesterday, for it has lost this week $12,272,475. Withdrawals for the week have been as follows:

	By Exporters.	By Banks.
Monday	$2,750,000	$940,000
Tuesday	2,500,000	566,000
Wednesday	3,250,000	515,520
Thursday	1,920,000	323,455
Friday	1,250,000	57,500
Total	$11,670,000	$1,402,475

This makes total withdrawals $14,072,475, from which should be deducted the $1,800,000 returned yesterday. The gold reserve was improved yesterday by the $500,000 net gain to about $43,000,000.

Bankers expressed themselves confident that the suspension of exports by the decline in rates of exchange would protect the reserve from further depletion pending the settlement of the negotiations for new bonds.

The gold in the vaults of the city banks is larger in amount than the Treasury gold reserve by $25,000,000. The banks have $80,000,000 specie, of which nearly $70,000,000 is in gold.

NEGOTIATING IN LONDON.

What English Bankers Say About Buying American Bonds.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Renewed representations in behalf of the United States Government were made to prominent London financiers to-day that a bill would be brought in for a satisfactory arrangement of the currency as soon as possible after the assembling of the next Congress.

In the meantime, it was represented, the Government could only issue 4 per cent. bonds, of which a large portion would be taken in New-York. London firms have promised to take part of this issue, but their takings will be much less in the aggregate than those of the United States.

The London purchases of these bonds the agents say they expect will amount to about $25,000,000. It is stated that the firms in London which have agreed to take the bonds are the Rothschilds, Morgans, and Raphaels.

Gold Reserve $42,915,467.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A turn in the tide of gold exports occurred to-day, and for the first day in several weeks the Treasury gained instead of lost gold. The net gain for the day was slight, being only $543,500, but it increased the reserve to $42,915,467.

During January only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of the customs receipts at New-York, which aggregated $12,817,827, was paid in gold coin and gold certificates.

SEARCHING THE TRUST'S BOOKS

Mr. Bijur's Experiences at Peoria—Clerks Want Their Names Taken from the Application.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 1.—A new sensation was developed in connection with the Wnisky Trust receivership to-day. When Attorney Bijur of New-York and Accountants Holbrook and Cooper of Chicago, representing stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company and acting under orders of the United States Court, arrived in this city this morning, they went at once to the headquarters of the trust for the purpose of examining the books of the company. Upon their arrival they were astonished to find the head bookkeeper had suddenly departed for Chicago, having taken the precaution to lock the vault before going, and that no one about the premises was acquainted with the combination.

Mr. Bijur at once telegraphed to Chicago, and the combination was telegraphed back to Receiver Greenhut's son, who was in charge of the office. The investigators then unlocked the vault, but received another setback, when they found that the books were in the safe and that the absent bookkeeper had the keys. They again telegraphed the situation to Chicago, but in the meantime word had been received here that Mr. Magee, the bookkeeper, had left Chicago and would be in Peoria in the afternoon.

When the bookkeeper arrived, late in the afternoon, he placed the books in the possession of Mr. Bijur. He and the experts at once began an examination, and, after going through them, Mr. Bijur stated that enough had been learned to substantiate the charges made against the management by the stockholders' protective committee. They left to-night for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Runnells & Burry, attorneys for Receivers Greenhut and Lawrence, of the Whisky Trust, appeared before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court this morning and made a motion to have the application for a receiver dismissed, as far as S. I. Wormser and Charles J. Heinsheimer were concerned.

These two, as clerks in the office of P. J. Goodhart & Co., have been accussed of having no authority to sign the petition for a receivership, and it has been further alleged that Lawyer Runnells signed the names of these two without even as much as their authority. S. I. Wormser, who combines in his name the suggestion of S. & I. Wormser, the New-York capitalists, is under age. John F. Olmstead was the third signer of the petition. He holds 500 shares of stock, against 300,000 held elsewhere.

Attorney Burry, in asking that the responsibility be shifted from the shoulders of Heinsheimer and Wormser, said that he desired that this be done at once, as the young men had been subjected to much unfavorable newspaper criticism, both in New-York and in Chicago.

"I guess they can stand it until to-morrow morning, when I will hear this whole matter," said Judge Grosscup.

"Your honor," said Attorney Mayer, representing the majority stockholders, "Wormser is a boy, seventeen years old. He can't be thinking much about his responsibility in this matter, for he has none."

"These complainants have a right to withdraw any time they want to, and I insist that they be permitted to withdraw," shouted Mr. Burry.

"I can't interrupt the Debs case to hear arguments in this matter this morning," insisted the court. "Your clients will have to try and bear up under this criticism for one more day. I have set aside a whole day for this matter, and that is the best I can do."

Attorney Mayer was prepared to object vigorously to the withdrawal of the two clerical complainants, had it come to an argument, and was fortified with a formidable bundle of legal briefs to support his case. He says he will continue to object to it when the matter comes up to-morrow.

Whisky Trust Directors William V. Hobart and Leon H. Green of Peoria, P. J. Hennessy of Chicago, and Vice President John Beggs of Terre Haute met Receiver Greenhut to-day in his rooms, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They had been cited to appear before Judge Grosscup in the receivership case, which is set for to-morrow, and they had hastened on here to agree on the policy to be pursued in the interest of the Greenhut faction.

The President-receiver and his associates also agreed on another policy—that of saying nothing about their meeting nor anything else relating to the litigation for publication. Mr. Greenhut hardly would allow himself to be seen by a reporter, and when one did get within earshot of him he positively refused to be interviewed.

Vice President Beggs pretended to be ignorant of the attitude of Mr. Greenhut toward the receivership proceedings and of the Directors' attitude toward Mr. Greenhut.

From the fact that all the Directors were not present it is inferred that the board is not united in support of the President.

Edward Rascovar arrived to-day from New-York with proxies for 300,000 shares of Whisky Trust stock. He was sent as special messenger by John I. Waterbury of the Stockholders' Protective Committee. The proxies were addressed to Attorney Bijur of New-York. Mr. Rascovar said more proxies had been prepared and were dispatched by messenger from New-York this morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—John F. Olmstead and others filed an action in the United States Court at Covington, Ky., to-day against the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company praying that the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company be made temporary receiver.

WANAMAKER CHARGED WITH AN OFFENSE

He Is Accused of Having Violated the Contract Labor Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Edward J. Brooks to-day instituted proceedings in the United States court against the firm of John Wanamaker for the Government to recover $1,000 for an alleged violation by the defendants of the contract-labor law. Brooks claims that on account of an advertisement in a London paper he came to this country, and was employed in Wanamaker's silk department; that his passage money was deducted, and that, although the understanding was that he was to hold his position for two years, he was discharged at the end of the first year.

Guests of Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Gresham gave a dinner at the Arlington Hotel this evening, at which Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, was the special guest of honor. The guests and the host and hostess were seated in the following order:

Secretary Gresham and Lady Pauncefote, British Ambassador and Mrs. Gresham, French Ambassador and Baroness Fava, Italian Ambassador and Miss Von Saurma, German Ambassador and Mrs. Mendonça and Mrs. Gana, Russian Minister and Mrs. Zeballos, Chilean Minister and Mrs. Sherman, Argentine Minister and Mrs. Gray, Japanese Minister and Mrs. Fuller, Senator Sherman and Mrs. Uhl and Mr. Uhl, Sir Rivers Wilson and Mrs. Hazen, Senator Gray and Miss Hamlin.

Jury Considering Her Fate.

The trial of Lizzie Brown, known as "Lize the Man," for the murder of Bridget Gorman in a Mott Street tenement, was concluded yesterday before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The jury had not, at a late hour, agreed on a verdict, and was locked up for the night.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Burdens on the People While Waiting for Specie Payments.

POLITICS IN GOVERNMENT FINANCE

**John Sherman's Presidential Ambition Diverted Him from His Record in Favor of

circulation and free acceptance in all business transactions."

He further recommended the issue of 4 per cent. bonds to fund the notes.

"The faith of the Government," he said, "now stands pledged to resumption on and after Jan. 1, 1879, and to the final redemption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal-tender notes as fast as they shall be presented according to the provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875."

Premium on gold in the fiscal year 1876 fluctuated between 17 and 11⅞ per cent.

Cost of the Greenback in 1876.

Greenbacks in circulation at the close of the year	$369,772,284.00
Average gold value of the greenback for the year	87½ cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	164,857,813.00
Excess of expenditure due to depreciated currency	$18,958,648.00
Cost of redemption of greenbacks in 1876	5,999,296.00
Cost of the greenback for the year	$24,957,944.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	1,715,227,140.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1876	$1,740,185,084.00

XVIII.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the following is the greenback record:

Secretary Lot M. Morrill, in his annual report submitted December, 1876, vigorously upheld the position taken by Secretaries McCulloch and Bristow against the political reasons advanced against resumption and retirement of notes; without ridiculing the alleged delays of "contraction" he pointed out the manifest duty of the Government.

He quoted Senator John Sherman, who said in the resumption debate that "at every step of the war the notes were regarded as a temporary loan, in the nature of a forced loan, but a loan cheerfully borne, and to be redeemed soon after the war was over * * * No one then questioned either the policy, the duty, or the obligation of the United States to redeem these notes in coin."

The Secretary continued:

"These notes did not and do not purport to be money. * * * Having served their end, they existed properly only as evidence of Government indebtedness, to be provided for as other debt obligations. Indeed, this was the logic and the law of the legal-tender notes in their inception. * * * The policy which tolerated the continuance of these notes as money after the close of the war must be regarded as a public misfortune. * * *"

He let it be clearly understood that he regarded the law of 1875 as contemplating the permanent retirement of the notes, and began to prepare for this. There seemed to him no possible doubt as to this intention of the law.

Premium on gold in 1877 fluctuated considerably, rising to 13¼, falling to 4¼, rising again to 7⅞, finally dropping again by June to 4¾.

Cost of the Greenback in 1877.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1877	$359,764,332.00
Average gold value of the greenback for the year	93 cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	144,209,963.00
Excess of expenditures, due to depreciated currency	$10,094,697.00
Cost of redemption of greenbacks during the year	10,007,952.00
Cost of greenback for the year	$20,102,649.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	$1,740,185,084.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1877	$1,760,287,733.00

XIX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the following is the greenback record:

It was in this year that the fear of inordinate contraction set in, and for a time carried away the good sense of the people. The "rag-money" fight became very fierce, and even John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, was influenced by it.

Presenting in his annual report in December, 1877, convincing reasons why the dishonored notes should be made good as soon as practicable, and setting forth that to reverse the policy adopted in 1875 would greatly impair public credit and cause more financial distress, he construed the law to mean that the amount of the maximum issue of notes had been fixed by the Resumption act of 1875 at $300,000,000, and called attention to the fact that the act did not provide distinctly for the reissue of the notes.

Instead of following on the lines laid down by McCulloch, and followed by Bristow and Morrill, he rather favored the continuance of the issue, on the grounds of convenience and policy. He repeated the stock arguments of the day, that they were a debt without interest, and "when redeemable in coin at the demand of the holder form a paper currency as good as has yet been devised." He allowed himself to be influenced by the apparently prevailing sentiment that no better currency could be provided, and the saving of interest was not lost sight of.

The result of the agitation was that, in spite of the opposition of the minority of "sound-money" men, the act of May 31, 1878, suspended the further cancellation of notes, and directed their reissue when they came into the Treasury, either by redemption or otherwise. This was the latest breach of faith with the noteholders, and it was, as will be shown hereafter, sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court. Nor has there been courage enough in Congress to propose the repeal of this law until within the present year.

Secretary Sherman sold during the year $40,000,000 of bonds to obtain coin for the redemption fund—$15,000,000 of 4½ per cents and $25,000,000 of 4 per cents.

The premium on gold nevertheless declined steadily from 6⅛ to five-eighths of 1 per cent.

Cost of the Greenback in 1878.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1878	$346,681,016.00
Average gold value of the greenback for the year	97 cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	134,463,452.00
Excess of expenditure due to depreciated currency	$4,033,903.00
Cost of redemption of greenbacks for the year	18,083,816.00
Interest paid in that year on bonds sold for redemption fund	1,425,000.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	$1,760,287,733.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1878	$1,778,829,952.00

XX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the record of the greenback is as follows:

In the report of Secretary Sherman, in December, 1878, he said that it was his endeavor to provide and maintain a reserve of 40 per cent. on the notes outstanding.

The Secretary had obtained gold by the sale of $50,000,000 additional of 4½ per cent. bonds and of $5,500,000 additional 4 per cent. bonds. He also gave it as his opinion that the power to sell any of the bonds described in the Refunding act continued after as well as before resumption.

Conditions were such that apparently the people, and certainly Congress, had become to regard the greenbacks as legitimate money, and in some respects the very best money. The idea which was present in the minds of the creators of the greenbacks, and in the minds of those who administered the laws during the war and reconstruction periods, that it was but a temporary expedient, a necessary makeshift, excusable only by war requirements, was wholly lost sight of. Greenbacks remained to breed further trouble and expense for the people.

But a citizen of New-York, A. D. Juillard, declined to believe that Congress had the power in time of peace to issue and reissue greenbacks, as provided in the law of May 31, 1878. He declined to receive in payment for a debt due him by a citizen of Connecticut $5,100 of greenbacks of the issue of 1878. This was in April, 1879. He accordingly sued for that amount of his debt in the Circuit Court of the United States in New-York. The court decided in June, 1879, against the plaintiff, who appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court in 1884.

Meanwhile resumption of specie payments had been accomplished on Jan. 1, 1879, without difficulty.

The premium on gold had disappeared.

By June 30, at the close of the fiscal year, $7,976,698 of the notes had been redeemed, but they were reissued under the act of 1878.

Cost of the Greenback in 1879.

For interest on bonds issued in preceding year	$1,675,000
For interest on bonds issued this year	1,852,500
Total for the year	$3,527,500
Brought forward from previous years	1,778,829,952
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1879	$1,782,357,452

Too Tired to Smile.

Many weak and worn-out women know just what this means. In totally unfit condition for work, they force themselves through the daily routine of duties, almost too discouraged to even look for relief. But it is to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the blood pure, builds up the nerves, makes the weak strong, and gives a cheerful spirit. Read this:

Mrs. Wm. Smith
New-York City.

"I have suffered more than tongue can tell from dizziness and severe pains in my head. I also felt so low-spirited that I often said I wished I was dead. A friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gave it a trial, and was more than surprised to see what a great change came over me after I had taken the first bottle. I felt better right away. I have now taken nearly five bottles, and am happy to say I am entirely cured. I would advise all suffering on account of impure blood to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will cure." Mrs. Wm. Smith, 319 E. 88th St., New-York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

DEATH OF MICHAEL SHANNON

HIS WIFE'S PRESENTIMENT LED HER TO COME FROM BERMUDA.

Left Her Husband Well, but Returned to Find Him Dying—Career of the Deputy Insurance Superintendent.

Michael Shannon, Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, died of pneumonia early yesterday morning, at his home, 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. He had been ill only a week.

Mrs. Shannon sailed for Bermuda on Jan. 19, on the steamer Trinidad. She had intended to make a long stay there, but as soon as she landed she had a presentiment that something was the matter with her husband, from whom she had never before been separated since their marriage.

"When I left him," Mrs. Shannon said yesterday, "my husband was in good health, although he was working unusually hard to finish his duties in order that he might join me in Bermuda. I had a splendid trip down there, until on the day before we landed, when I began to feel wretched.

"Then the idea became firmly fixed in my mind that something was the matter with my husband. I continually saw his face as it looked when we parted at the wharf in New-York, and he seemed to be calling on me to come back.

"I had a servant with me, and she tried to soothe me, but that strange dread and anxiety were ever present. We went to a hotel. The presentiment became stronger. I felt as though I must get back to New-York at once. I thought to change all this by sightseeing. The country was beautiful. Plants were in bloom everywhere.

"I drove and walked about, but my fears increased instead of being driven away. My mind was constantly dwelling on the idea that my husband was ill and wanted me. I could not unpack my trunks, and finally I determined that I would return on the same steamer that took me to Bermuda.

"The Trinidad was at her pier preparing for the return trip, and I was almost afraid to lose sight of her, lest she might start back without me.

"We had a rough time coming back, but I did not mind that. When I arrived here Thursday afternoon I found my husband critically ill, as I had feared."

Mr. Shannon had been working unusually hard for a week examining the accounts of the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He worked early and late, and continued to live in his house, where he had kept one servant. He was attacked by a congestive chill on Friday of last week, and expressed a great desire for the presence of his wife.

As his condition became more serious he was constantly worrying over Mrs. Shannon's absence. He had an impression that she was coming to him, and he brightened considerably when she reached his bedside on Thursday, the critical day of his illness.

Mr. Shannon was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, on July 12, 1847. When he was very young his parents came to this country, and settled in Buffalo, where he was educated. He became an expert accountant, and, although a stanch Democrat in politics, he was appointed chief bookkeeper in the City Controller's office by a Republican Controller, Col. Lewis M. Evans. He remained in that position when John C. Sheehan, now Police Commissioner in this city, was City Controller of Buffalo. Mr. Shannon's sterling qualities won for him the lasting friendship of Grover Cleveland, and when the latter was Governor it was on his recommendation that John A. McCall, State Superintendent of Insurance, appointed Mr. Shannon his chief deputy. For nearly twelve years Mr. Shannon had held that important position, and he was widely known and respected among insurance men for his ability, high character, and genial disposition.

During the greater part of his service with the State Insurance Department Mr. Shannon had resided in this city. About ten years ago he married Miss Hannah Lancer of Buffalo, a cousin of ex-Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan and of Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan.

Mr. Shannon was one of the most capable and faithful of public officers, and will be greatly missed in the Insurance Department. His death, however, will in no way interfere with the examinations of several large life insurance companies, which have been going on for several months past. Mr. Shannon had completed his part of the investigations, and Superintendent Pierce will put them into final form with the assistance of the various clerks and experts who have been engaged in collating the details.

Mr. Shannon's body will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

On arriving at the New-York office of the State Department of Insurance yesterday Superintendent Pierce directed that all business be suspended until after Mr. Shannon's funeral, and he also sent instructions to the department at Albany.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Holland.

—Mrs. John Wanamaker and daughter are at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago is at the Astor.

—Senator William N. Roach of North Dakota is at the Everett.

—Jefferson Chandler of Washington, D. C., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly, is at the Murray Hill.

—United States Solicitor General Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., is at the Gilsey.

—Congressman John O. Pendleton of West Virginia and Hamilton Harris of Albany are at the Windsor.

—State Senators Harvey J. Donaldson, Frank W. Higgins, and F. D. Kilburn are at the Metropole.

Troop A During the Strike.

Troop A of the National Guard, which has its headquarters in this city, made its first campaign in active service during the trolley strike in Brooklyn, and covered itself with glory. The members of the troop entered the campaign with the spirit of veteran troopers.

A large share of the rough duty which accompanies the efforts of militia in establishing and preserving order during public disturbances fell to the lot of Troop A, but under the guidance of Capt. Charles F. Roe, the men acquitted themselves in such a manner as to earn not only the commendation of their superior officers, but the respect of the community, which witnessed their conduct. Without any fuss or feathers, they attended strictly to business, and compelled the mob to fear and respect them without resorting to any undue violence.

In the current number of The Rider and Driver a report of the doings of Troop A, with illustrations of their camp life, is published.

WAITING ON MR. CARLISLE

Senate Wishes to Know Exact Condition of Treasury.

GORMAN AT WORK ON HIS PLAN

Unless the Secretary Shall Say Relief Is Imperative, Gorman Will Oppose Bond Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The impression conveyed yesterday in the speech made by Mr. Gorman that a movement was on foot in the Senate to provide the Treasury with money in case Secretary Carlisle should say it was absolutely necessary to prevent a deficiency is now shown to be correct. Mr. Gorman is working up sentiment in favor of attaching to one of the appropriation bills a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. loan certificates in order to maintain the credit of the Government. Mr. Gorman is known to entertain the belief that no general currency legislation can be effected in the present session, and he does not approve of the Administration bill which is before the House. In pursuing the course he has now marked out, Mr. Gorman is moved by a desire to get even with the opponents of his Tariff bill and also to pose as the one deserving credit for saving the Treasury from embarrassment. In his last set speech in the Senate Mr. Gorman declared that the original Wilson bill, if passed, would have left the Treasury in far worse condition than it now is.

It is a part of his plan to manipulate affairs in the Senate so that, unless Secretary Carlisle definitely shall assert that the Treasury needs more money to carry on its operations, no action will be taken on any measure which may be proposed. If, on the contrary, the Secretary, in a report which he is expected to make in a few days in response to the resolutions adopted yesterday, shall represent that the Treasury will be in great danger without additional money, then Mr. Gorman will propose 3 per cent. loan certificates, and he is confident that such a request would meet with the approval of the Senate. He expresses the opinion that the revenues of the Treasury are now insufficient, and if his plans do not miscarry, he expects soon to be in position to show that the "conservative" course he pursued when the Tariff bill was under discussion has been vindicated.

A proposition to give the Treasury more money to maintain itself does not meet with the opposition in the Senate that has been pronounced against all the plans to reform the currency. Mr. Teller, in a speech to-day on the financial question, expressed his willingness to help the Treasury out in case it should be shown by the Secretary that it was face to face with a deficit, and other silver Senators have expressed a like sentiment.

Mr. Hill still clings to the idea that the Senate should consider the various plans to change the currency system, but he was told this afternoon by Mr. Teller that there would not be time enough in the present session to discuss this important subject and reach a conclusion. The Senate is now waiting for Mr. Carlisle to furnish the information called for in the resolutions which it has adopted.

TELLER'S DAY IN THE SENATE.

He Discusses the Financial Question from the Standpoint of a Silverite.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The financial debate in the Senate started while the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. McPherson at an earlier hour had offered a resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of Mr. Sherman's bill, "to provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue," but immediate consideration of the resolution had been refused.

Teller Opens the Debate.

Mr. Teller opened the debate, and did most of the talking until the Senate adjourned. He began with a reference to the "remarkable statements made yesterday by Mr. Gorman as to the condition of the Treasury." These statements, he said, were so startling that the country had not yet comprehended their full meaning.

Mr. Teller read the sentence from the President's recent message as to the "comfortable balance" in the Treasury, and, commenting on it, said that now the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) made the extraordinary declaration, based on his personal examination, that there was a deficit of $100,000,000. And yet, Mr. Teller added, the executive officers of the Government had not informed Congress of that fact.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) called Mr. Teller's attention to the newspaper reports of this morning that another issue of $100,000,000 of bonds was to be made immediately, and asked, in a satirical tone, whether, if that were true, the Treasury would not have money enough to meet its obligations, whether the money was received through taxation or not.

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Teller replied, "if the President of the United States shall continue to borrow. But it is not the policy of the American people to borrow money in order to pay current expenses. A nation with more resources than any other nation in the world, a nation which could put on its revenue list one hundred or two hundred million dollars without burdening its people ought not to be borrowing money to pay current expenses at rates of interest which we will be compelled under the present condition of the world to pay. If there is a lack of revenue it should be met temporarily, if necessary, with some kind of a loan, I admit; but it would be the wildest financiering to talk about meeting a deficiency of this character simply with a loan."

Mr. Platt—Then the President spoke about a "comfortable" surplus in the Treasury, that is the way the surplus was acquired.

Says There Is No Surplus.

"The surplus is not there," Mr. Teller rejoined. "We have borrowed $118,000,000 since last February, on which we pay $5,000,000 a year. If we can trust the public press, we are about to borrow $100,000,000 more at 4 per cent. for thirty years. How much that loan will bring, nobody can tell. It will bring just what the foreign syndicate which is bidding for it is willing to pay. I do not suppose that the bonds will bring less than par; and the interest on that will be another $4,000,000 a year. Never before were the financial affairs of this country in absolutely incompetent hands; but if the Senator from Maryland was right in his statement yesterday, they must be in absolutely incompetent hands today.

"It is our right to have the Treasury Department tell us the truth about this matter, and to inquire as to whether we prefer—because it is our duty to manage this affair, not theirs—to borrow money for current expenses, or to increase the revenue under some system by which the revenue will meet the expenses. The Treasury Department has no right to determine that question for itself. It is one for the legislative branch of the Government, and not for the executive."

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Teller whether the situation as described by him did not show the necessity for some legislation that would retire the greenback circulation.

Mr. Teller—I do not think so.

Mr. Hill—What remedy would the Senator suggest?

"I do not think," answered Mr. Teller, "that the greenback must necessarily be retired. The attack upon the greenbacks is made with the motive that they shall be retired and that other paper money shall take their places. The proposition is to destroy $500,000,000 of greenbacks and Treasury notes, and, in place of them, by the agency first of bonds and then of national banks, to have national bank notes take their place. The proposition is to issue $500,000,000 of bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, ($15,000,000 a year,) and to allow the national banks to issue $500,000,000 of paper money; and all because the Treasury Department declares that it is embarrassed

Against Retiring the Greenbacks.

"I do not believe that the American people are in favor of that scheme. These greenbacks, I admit, are a debt; but that is a debt which the American people never intend to have paid. They do not intend that the greenbacks ever shall be retired. They propose that they shall be at all times exchangeable for good money—for the world's money—whenever a holder wants it by way of business or trade.

"The question is, What is the duty of the Senate? Our duty must be limited by our power. No matter what may be the duty of other branches of the Government, we cannot be required to do what the Constitution has not provided that we may do. We have no authority to initiate a revenue system. But we may take advantage of any House bills now in the Senate on the subject of revenue and amend them so as to increase the revenue, if we see fit.

"There are six or eight bills here now, any one of which can be amended so as to produce an ample revenue to the Government. The Senator from Maryland indicated in his speech yesterday that we are in such distress that we must do this on an appropriation bill. If that Senator will think for a moment he will see that that cannot be done, because that would be equivalent to the Senate initiating a revenue measure."

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—I suppose the Senator from Colorado will not deny that the Senate can put in an appropriation bill a provision for a temporary loan to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for current expenses?

Mr. Teller—That is what I was coming to.

Mr. Chandler—I have been looking at the language of the Senator from Maryland. I understood him yesterday to mean that some measure of relief for the Treasury could be put on an appropriation bill. I did not understand him to speak of a "revenue measure" until I saw the report of his speech. I am here to-day waiting for some provision to be offered for raising the necessary money to keep the Government going along until next December, and, fearing that the Senator from Maryland might not be prepared to offer it, I have one to offer myself.

Gorman's Slip of the Tongue.

Mr. Gorman explained that he had spoken yesterday without premeditation and had not revised the report—the accuracy of which he admitted—and that he might have used the word "revenue" when he meant to use the word "money." He had intended to confine his remarks to money, when he said that provision would be made for the Treasury.

Mr. Chandler read from Mr. Gorman's speech on that point, and when he came to the expression that the Senator had never yet bowed to a demagogue, Mr. Teller broke in with a fervent, "I wish that that was true." [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Teller then went on with his speech. Senators, he said, had been interviewed by "those young men who are so frequently about trying to find out ideas on public affairs," and had been told that a provision would be put on an appropriation bill for the issue of gold-bearing bonds.

"For myself," he added, "I will say here, now, that no legislation will go on an appropriation bill, with my support, that I would not favor as an independent measure. And it is quite immaterial to me whether the Administration backs it or not. It is quite immaterial to me whether it brings about an extra session, or whether it does not. The putting on an appropriation bill a provision for borrowing money is as vicious as can be, and it ought to have been prohibited by the Constitution."

Hill Makes a Proposition.

In the course of further debate, Mr. Hill asked the Senator from Colorado: "Do you not think that some financial legislation of a radical character should be had by the present Congress, and would you not fully enter on the subject of that legislation?"

"I do," Mr. Teller replied. "I have been trying to do that for several years. I do think that there should be some radical legislation at this session. But I do not know what the Senator may suggest. I have clearly in my mind what should be our legislation. I know very well that it would not meet the approval of the Executive. It is not in the line of creating a great national debt."

Mr. Hill—We all agree that some sort of legislation is necessary. Why can we not, in a few days, enter upon it? Why can we not take this matter up and dispose of it?

Mr. Teller—Legislation cannot be had in the expiring hours of this Congress. The subject is too great. I will join the Senator from New-York and the Senator from Maryland in any fair scheme to protect the credit of the United States and enable it to pay its debts.

The financial debate of the day was closed by a short speech from Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) who deprecated the attacks made upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, although he declared himself a believer in the free coinage of silver.

THE HOUSE HAS THE BILL.

Report of Banking and Currency Committee Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) presented the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency upon the new Administration Currency bill. After some discussion, raised by Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) upon the report, it was received, no objection being made.

Motions of Mr. Cox and Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin, (members of the Banking and Currency Committee,) were agreed to, permitting each member of the committee to submit his views on the bill, and to have the Cox substitute printed as a part of the report.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE UPHELD

Business Men's Democratic Association Calls on Congress to Act.

A special meeting of the Business Men's Democratic Association was held at the Hoffman House last night to consider resolutions asking the Democratic majority in the United States Senate to alter its rules and to request Congress to pass currency and other bills needed for the prosperity of the country.

The association met in executive session. L. J. Callanan offered the resolutions. The first, referring to the Senate, reads:

Whereas, The people of this country, in November, 1892, elected a Democratic President, Senate, and House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, thus placing the legislative and executive powers of the Government in the hands of the Democratic Party.

Whereas, The Senate, though having a Democratic majority, is powerless to pass any bills, under the rules which govern it permitting unlimited debate, without any restriction, thereby putting it in the power of a small minority to block the wheels of legislation and prevent the enactment of any laws tending to the prosperity of the country or the carrying out of the will of the majority and the promises of the Democratic Party, as expressed in the Chicago platform, as witnessed by its action in delaying for months the repeal of the Sherman silver law and the enactment of the present tariff law, to the great detriment of the business interests of the country.

Whereas, These rules prevent the will of the majority from being carried out, placing the Senate in the position of an obstructive body in the councils of the Nation and preventing the Democratic majority from carrying out the pledges made in the platform on which the candidates were elected. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New-York respectfully requests the Democratic Senators to pass such rule or rules for the guidance of that body which will place it in the power of the majority to pass any bill or bills for the interest of the Nation and the strengthening of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to carry out the pledges of the platform on which it was elected.

Resolved, That the Secretary be ordered to send copies of these resolutions to the President and Democratic members of the Senate.

The second resolution, calling for action by Congress, reads:

Whereas, It has always been the policy of the Democratic Party, at all times and under all circumstances, to uphold the honor of this country in the payment of all its financial obligations in dollars which would be worth their face value in any country on the globe.

Whereas, There has been a constant drain of gold from the Treasury, caused, it is believed, by the want of confidence which is being created in the minds of our people, and the people of other countries, who have commercial and financial relations with us, by the action of both houses of Congress, who decline to put themselves on record as determined to maintain the integrity of our bonds by inserting the words "Gold coin of present weight and fineness," instead of the word "coin";

Whereas, The President has sent a message to Congress calling attention to the absolute necessity for some action, which will stop the drain and prevent the possibility of this often-recurring fear that the country will suspend gold payments;

Whereas, The responsibility of this condition of affairs rests with both houses of Congress;

Whereas, The President has pointed out to Congress the action which the Administration deems necessary to stop the drain of gold from the Treasury, and to place us in the position of being able to pay all of our indebtedness (bonds) in that metal, at all times, (when they become due.)

Whereas, The President has recommended that an issue of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. principal and interest, payable in gold of present weight and fineness, shall be issued; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New-York respectfully requests both houses of Congress to pass a bill or bills on the line of the President's recommendation at the earliest possible moment, authorizing the issue of said bonds in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Administration, not exceeding the amount asked for in said bill.

Resolved, That the Secretary be ordered to send copies of these resolutions to the President and the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives; also to the different Democratic and business men's associations, asking them to join us in our request to the members of both houses to pass the bills as recommended by the President.

The adoption of these resolutions was advocated by L. J. Callanan, John G. O'Keefe, D. C. Calvin, and Evan Thomas, the President of the association. None of the members present spoke against the propositions and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the election which followed these officers were chosen for 1895:

President—Theodore W. Myers; Treasurer—W. I. Young; Secretary—Julius D. Mahr; Vice Presidents—Roswell P. Flower, John H. Inman, James H. Parker, W. H. Duckworth, John H. Graham, James S. Coleman, W. B. Blackwell, R. F. Bloomer, Antonio Rasines, Delano C. Calvin, Forrest H. Parker, Franklin Edson, Hermann Ridder, David McClure, Thomas Lenane, M. B. Fielding, Charles B. Peet, Nathaniel Myers, George W. Anderson, and M. J. Ahern.

Executive Committee—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Evan Thomas, John A. Sullivan, M. W. Carr, John G. O'Keeffe, H. D. McCord, John McAnerney, George P. Gantz, James H. Snyder, Alexander Meakim, Charles F. Allen, Henry J. Mahr, Walter Stanton, Nelson Smith, Asa A. Alling, Cornelius O'Reilly, E. D. Neustadt, Henry A. Rogers, George W. Olivit, Charles A. King, M. Rittenhouse, L. J. Callahan, John A. Mapes, L. H. Andrews, and W. D'H Washington.

DEBT STATEMENT FOR JANUARY.

Condition of the Treasury Shown in Its Several Funds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during January of $13,542,573.30.

The interest-bearing debt increased $5,155,580, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $314,172.50, and the cash in the Treasury decreased $8,734,275.80.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Jan. 31, were: Interest-bearing debt, $684,328,710; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,792,690.26; debt bearing no interest, $382,933,172.92. Total—$1,069,049,573.18.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $378,777,914, a decrease of $11,356,190. The total cash in the Treasury was $761,470,332.77.

The gold reserve was $44,705,967.

The net cash balance was $99,897,337.19.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $42,252,577.78, the total at the close being $97,353,776.27.

Of silver there was an increase of $3,051,928.05.

Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $16,156,715.38, against $16,197,719.43 at the end of the preceding month.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Encouraging Showing in the January Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A more encouraging showing than for some months past is made in the official statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of January. The receipts aggregated $27,804,399, an increase of nearly $7,000,000 over the receipts of December last, and nearly $4,000,000 greater than the receipts of January, 1894. For the seven months of the present fiscal year the receipts have aggregated $187,193,857, as against $175,795,183 for the corresponding seven months of the last fiscal year.

The expenditures for January foot up $64,523,447, an increase over January, 1894, of $3,000,000, and for the seven months of the fiscal year amount to $221,475,927, or $1,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

On Feb. 1, 1894, Treasury expenditures in excess of receipts were $55,000,000; on Feb. 1, 1895, they are $34,000,000 in excess of revenue.

Memphis Calls for Action.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The Memphis Merchants' Exchange held a meeting this morning and passed strong resolutions, indorsing the President's message, and calling on the Tennessee delegation, regardless of political affiliations, to support a law embodying the President's ideas.

Decrease in Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The decrease in national bank-note circulation during January was $2,560,046, making the total outstanding Jan. 31, 1895, $205,205,944. Circulation based on bonds decreased $993,217 during January, and since Jan. 31, 1894, $7,117,487.

The Coinage in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The coinage executed at the United States mints during January last shows a large excess of gold over silver, as follows: Gold, $3,698,300; silver, $574,000; minor coin, $63,300.

BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE,

By a trip to Old Point Comfort by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMINION LINE.

Only 18 hours' trip. $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

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SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

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MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN by a method patented and used by us only. Over 900 teeth extracted daily **FREE.** By our method you can have your teeth extracted painlessly in morning and go home in evening with new ones if desired. FULL SET, $5.00; GOLD FILLING, $1.00; teeth without plate, $5.00. All work guaranteed. Hours 8 to 6. Sundays 10 to 4.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Union Pacific Consolidated Bondholders Make Suggestions to Congress.

A NEW PLAN TO EXTEND THE DEBT

An Issue of Five Per Cent. Government Bonds to Take Up Accruing Subsidy Bonds—Amendments to Pending Bills.

A committee of Union Pacific consolidated bondholders has prepared a memorial to Congress, containing certain propositions in reference to the debts of the Union, Kansas, and Denver Pacific Railroads. "The essential difference of these propositions from the plans that have been submitted to Congress," says the memorial, "consists in furnishing to the Government mortgage bonds bearing such a high rate of interest (5 per cent.) and with such a superior and general security as will render them marketable. They would thus furnish the Treasury with the means to meet the accruing United States aid bonds. This result is effected by grouping the first mortgages on the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Roads (about 340 miles) with the Government's second liens upon the Kansas and Union Pacific, making a general mortgage on about 1,840 miles of trunk railroad. This arrangement would enable the new first mortgage bonds (twenty millions) to be floated at 4 per cent., and with the proceeds to pay off the net amount of the present firsts. After deducting this reduced amount of first charges, ($800,000,) there would remain the balance of annual revenues—about $3,500,000—to apportion according to the just priority of liens, yielding to the Government its equitable interest in the general second mortgage, according to the property which it contributes—$33,500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

"Instead of a mere extension of the Government debt, this plan arranges a marketable security, on which the Government should realize the face of the principal of its advances. The vast difference between this measure for satisfying the Government's claims, and other measures merely extending those claims at such a low rate as will leave them a dead weight in the Treasury, must be apparent to every member of Congress. By the provision giving the Government first income bonds for the amount of its interest advances it obtains the next lien after the general mortgage, and thereby takes the next accruing earnings of the road."

The memorial is signed by Silas B. Dutcher, President Hamilton Trust Company; Henry N. Whitney of Kissam, Whitney, & Co., Otto T. Bannard, President Continental Trust Company, and ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers.

A RAILROAD VETO.

President Objects a Road Through the Reservation of ndians.

President Cleveland sent the following veto to the Senate yesterday:

"I herewith return without my approval Senate bill numbered 2,338, entitled, 'An act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.' The reservation through which it is proposed to construct a railroad under the provisions of this bill is inhabited by tribes of Indians which in the past have been most troublesome, and whose depredations on more than one occasion have caused loss of life, destruction of property, and serious alarm to the people of the surrounding country. And their condition as to civilization is not now so far improved as to give assurance that in the future they may not on occasion make trouble.

"The discontent among the Indians which has given rise to disturbances in the past has been largely caused by trespass upon their lands and interference with their rights by the neighboring whites. I am in very great doubt whether in any circumstances a road through their reservation should at this time be permitted, and especially since the route, which is rather indefinitely described in the bill, appears to pass through the richest and most desirable part of their lands. In any event, I am thoroughly convinced that the construction of the road should not be permitted without first obtaining the consent of these Indians. This is a provision which has been insisted upon, so far as I am aware, in all the like bills which have been approved for a long time, and I think it should especially be inserted in this bill if, even upon any conditions, it is thought expedient to permit a railroad to traverse this reservation.

"The importance of this consent does not rest solely upon the extent to which the Indians have the right of ownership over this land. The fact that the procurement of this consent is the most effective means of allaying the discontent which might arise and perhaps develop into a train of lamentable and destructive outbreaks of violence particularly emphasizes its importance."

Union Pacific Will Harmonize.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—At to-day's meeting of the Western Trunk Line Passenger Committee the last barrier to a complete organization was removed when the Union Pacific signified its intention of signing the new agreement whenever Chairman Caldwell pleased, and agreed to be content with having its Puget Sound rates shown in separate sheets issued by itself, instead of in the regular trans-Missouri sheets where, it has been contended all along, it had a right to be placed. To this arrangement the Northern Pacific made no objection, as it was feared it would, and it now remains a matter for the lines interested to meet the competition which will be thus engendered as they think best. It amounts to the associations declining to take any part in the controversy at all.

Conferring on Lake Rates.

Members of the trunk-line Executive Committee conferred with the lake managers in the Trunk-Line Association Rooms yesterday on east-bound freight rates, to apply after the opening of navigation. Nothing definite was agreed upon, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks. Commissioner J. F. Goddard presided, and among the lake men present were Washington Bullard of the Union Steamboat Company, John Gordon of the Northern Steamship Company, Henry C. French of the Union Transit Company, Capt. W. P. Henry of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, H. L. Shute and R. H. Hebard of the "Soo" line, F. J. Firth and J. E. Payne of the Erie and Western Transit Company, and Edwin T. Evans of the Evans Line.

Long Island Rapid Transit.

The Long Island Railroad Company will begin a rapid transit service between Long Island City and Jamaica next Monday. The present train service will be increased by seven additional rapid transit trains in the mornings and evenings to cater to the New-York travel to and from business. Later the service will be still further strengthened by additional trains. The fares will be reduced from 50 cents, the present round trip, to 40 cents, and from 30 cents, the present single trip rate, to 25 cents. These rapid transit

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLAND'S NAVAL HISTORY

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POWER. A Short History of the Growth of the British Navy from the Earliest Times to the Battle of Trafalgar. By Hamilton Williams. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Capt. Mahan stirred up a hornet's nest of naval writers when he gave the world his account of sea power as a factor in history. Our friends of Great Britain appear especially to have been impressed with the necessity of inquiring more particularly into the nature of their own greatness, and, as a result, they have put forth several volumes which supplement Capt. Mahan's work with numerous and valuable details. Mr. Hamilton's book is an attempt to supply a recognized want of a short history of the British Navy. The author frankly admits that his work is in the main a compilation. He has condensed the material found in more extensive works with a great deal of judgment, and has produced a book which is readable and full of information.

The tone of the volume is on the whole fair and unprejudiced. The reader will honor the author for his warm pride in the splendid achievements of Blake, Benbow, Anson, Hawke, Rodney, and Nelson, for it is a pride that is shared by all who boast of Anglo-Saxon origin. But Americans will be grateful to Mr. Williams for his courteous attitude toward the "colonies," in his account of the struggle for independence. To be sure, he thinks that our forefathers ought really to have been willing to pay the stamp tax, but that was the original point of dispute, and we have never known a whipping to convince an Englishman that he was wrong. It may be that the author would have had less patience in dealing with the unpleasant naval episodes of the war of 1812 had his history covered that period; but he chose to bring his volume to a close at a point where England's naval glory was at its height. The reader may, if he chooses, indulge in a quiet smile at this sentence on the last page: "Our command of the sea was now placed so entirely beyond the possibility of denial that for well-nigh a century no one has ever ventured to dispute it." Perhaps that is to be construed literally, for Oliver Hazard Perry was only a fresh-water sailor, after all.

There are so many interesting things in this little volume that it is difficult to make a selection of those which may be considered its attractions. Naval men will note with pleasure the clear and intelligent manner in which Nelson's methods of managing his important actions are set forth; and if a college football player chances to pick up this book he will probably be surprised to learn that Brothers Hinkey, Emmons, and Trenchard have been practicing Nelson's tactics on a small scale. For, when a football Captain commands a mass play on guard or tackle, he is simply obeying Nelson's great rule, which was to overpower a part of the enemy's line with the whole of his own. The diagram of the two columns of Nelson's fleet, under himself and Vice Admiral Collingwood, going into action against the allied French and Spanish ships at Trafalgar, looks as if it had come out of Mr. Stagg's recent volume on scientific football. Perhaps if Nelson had lived a little later we should have found him playing his ships in a Princeton V or in a Deland revolving wedge. There is room for grave doubt, however, as to the possibility of employing Nelson's tactics in these days of 20-knot cruisers and steel leviathans of battle ships; for the weather gage is no longer an element in naval warfare, and "the sacred order of the line of battle" can be changed at a moment's notice.

Mr. Williams's book is, of course, full of suggestive topics of this kind. He has, as a rule, indicated the causes of victory and defeat in a few words, but the lessons are none the less clear. The brevity of the work and the consequent close succession of incidents heightens the admiration of the reader for the constant procession of grand achievements in England's naval history. Yet there is one passage in the book which seems to us to illustrate more clearly than any account of a battle that high and immovable resolution which lies behind England's conquests. It is the passage which tells how Nelson waited with grim patience for the French fleet to come out of Toulon. The author, without affectation, is moved to eloquence.

"And still Nelson kept his weary watch off Toulon; seldom within sight of the port, lest the French should fear to come out; often blown off the land by fierce gales, as often returning to resume his dreary beat; sometimes sheltering between Corsica and Sardinia, among the Madalena Islands; sometimes finding refuge in the Gulf of Palmas, south of Sardinia; but always leaving a watchful cruiser to note and report every movement of the enemy, and fruitlessly entreating the Admiralty to send him frigates to carry out this duty more efficiently. Twice had Spring ripened into Summer; twice the long, hot Summer had faded into Autumn; twice had Autumn given place to the fierce blasts of Winter; and still Nelson was outside Toulon, 1,500 miles from home and help. His ships were strained and leaky, rusty and weather worn—his spars sprung and fished, his rigging rotten and condemned; but his men and officers were as fine a set of seamen as the world ever saw, fit to go anywhere or do anything, with a lordly contempt for the brand-new, smart-coated fleet which never put to sea."

There is nothing finer than that in Mr. Williams's book. There is nothing finer in England's naval history. And yet upon the heels of it Nelson chased the French fleet from Gibraltar to the West Indies and back again. It was inevitable that this sleuthhound of the sea should hang up Villeneuve's heels till he brought him to bay at Trafalgar. It has been said that an Englishman never knows when he is whipped; but it may be said with equal truth that he never leaves an enemy until some one is beaten. This is the spirit that animates England's naval history, and has earned for her the proud title of mistress of the seas. Her ships have never waited for the attack of the enemy, but they have been aggressive, militant, victorious. Perhaps there is a lesson for us in this.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Two volumes by the late George J. Romanes are about to be published by the Messrs. Longman. One is "Thoughts on Religious Problems," edited by Canon Gore, and the other "Mind and Motion."

—The Messrs. Putnam will issue in style uniform with "The Initials" and "Quits," the Baroness Tautphoeus's "At Odds." Later on they will issue in the same series G. P. R. James's "Richelieu" and "Agincourt."

—An illustrated edition of Capt. Marryat's "Mr. Midshipman Easy" is in preparation by the Messrs. Putnam.

—Walter Besant has collected for a volume some of his essays on social topics, the proposed title of the book being, "As We Are; As We May Be." Some of the papers were written many years ago for The British Quarterly Review.

—An edition of Turgot's writings for English readers will be brought out by the Messrs. Longman, with a sketch of his life by W. W. Stephens.

—John Murray's recent edition of the "Songs, Poems, and Verses" of Lady Dufferin will soon be followed by a companion volume, giving a selection of the "Songs of Lady Dufferin," set to music by herself and others. The book will contain the music, with the words.

—In the science of war the Chinese know by this time how proficient are the Japanese. In bacteriology a Japanese microscopist has done quite as good work in isolating the diphtheretic organism as any European. Now in literature the Japanese are certain to distinguish themselves. Among the early works on Chinese Buddhism, there is one which Max Müller referred to thirty years ago as containing invaluable facts on this subject. It was written by I-Tsing at the end of the seventh century, and describes the then-existing India and the Malay Islands. The whole work has never yet been translated. Its study might give us new ideas relative to Sanskrit and early Buddhism. This work is now to be translated by J. Takakusu, a Japanese, who, according to The Academy, has recently taken his degree at Oxford. I-Tsing will give much needed information relative to geography, chronology, sacred and secular literature, with descriptions of monastic life and disciplinary rules.

—Readers of Mr. L. E. Chittinden's reminiscences will remember his narrative of the long hunt he had for a copy of Sanders's "History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, Particularly in New-England," a work published at Montpelier in 1812, but rendered very scarce through the author's efforts to destroy the entire issue. A copy of this book is catalogued for sale on Feb. 6 at Bangs & Co.'s.

—The Westminster Gazette says the publishers of Spurgeon's sermons "have sold altogether nearly a hundred million of them. The different sermons issued number 2,396, and a great many of them have been reprinted over and over again. They are kept in sheet form in long lines of cupboards, in a large cellar in Paternoster Square, and are arranged consecutively so that a supply of any particular discourse can be got out at once. In this country a great many, especially back numbers, are bought by clergymen; there has always been a very large sale for the sermons in Scotland, and about a fifth of the total number issued have gone abroad—to America and Australia chiefly. Of Spurgeon's books the sale on the whole remains steady—not quite so large, perhaps, as when he was alive, but nearly so. For 'The Treasury of David,' for instance, there is a continuous demand, and of the 'Morning and Evening Daily Readings,' in two volumes, no fewer than 200,000 have been sold. There is also a brisk demand for the new edition of the same work in one volume."

—Mrs. Humphry Ward writes to The Critic concerning her rumored visit to this country with her husband: "I am not able to accompany my husband on his American journey. My health has not been very strong of late, and though I am much better than I was, it is thought better for me not to face a Winter passage, and the fatigues—even though they be the delightful fatigues—of an American visit, this year. I feel a great regret in letting my husband and daughter go to the States without me. The kindness shown to my books in America has made me half an American in heart, and there is nothing I should like better than to see some of my unknown friends in the flesh. I still hope it may soon be, and look upon my husband's visit this year as a sort of pioneer expedition to show us both the way."

—The Publishers' Weekly announces that it is now seeing through the press the "Annual Literary Index" for 1894, which has taken the place of the "Co-operative Index to Periodicals," and forms the third annual supplement respectively to "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature," in that it brings forward the index to periodical literature to the close of 1894, and to the "A. L. A. Index to General Literature," issued by the publishing section of the American Library Association.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IN MARKET OVERT. A Novel. By James Payn. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

LABOR AS MONEY. A Story with a Purpose. By John O. Yelser. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE MYSTERY OF EVELIN DELORME. A Hypnotic Story. By Albert Bigelow Paine. 18mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE WHITE TSAR, AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Bedlow. Illustrated by J. Steeple Davis. 8vo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

THE PROBLEM OF CIVILIZATION SOLVED. By Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Paper, 50 cents.

THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789-1800. By Louis Adolphe Thiers. Translated by Frederick Shoberl. New edition, with upward of forty illustrations on steel. 5 vols. 8vo. Vols. III., IV., and V. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 33 per volume.

THE PLAYS OF MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Princess Maleine, The Intruder, The Blind, The Seven Princesses. Translated by Richard Hovey. 16mo. The Green Tree Library. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD IN RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY.—By G. M. Grant, D. D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

LANDMARKS OF CHURCH HISTORY TO THE REFORMATION. By Henry Cowan, D. D. 18mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

BIBLICAL INSPIRATION AND CHRIST. By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

THAT MONSTER, THE HIGHER CRITIC. By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Charity Tea by the Daughters of the Guild.—About one thousand invitations have been sent out by the Daughters of the Guild for the charity tea that they will hold to-day from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. at the home of Mrs. John T. Lockman, 140 West Seventy-third Street. A band will play throughout the afternoon, and the young ladies themselves will pour tea and serve refreshments. This organization has been in existence for five years. Its purpose is to entirely support the operating room of the New-York Free Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, known as the Flower Hospital, and also to supply it with surgical instruments. Mrs. Howe, Miss White, and Miss Halcyone Doughty are life members. Its present officers are: President—Mrs. Frank E. Blodgett; Vice Presidents—Mrs. F. E. Appleby, F. E. Briggs, and Miss Kissam; Chairman Ways and Means Committee—Miss Halcyone Doughty; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Miss Belle Lockman; Treasurer—Miss Lucy Thomas; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Van Orden; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Pierre Smith.

—Mrs. Sherwood's Reading.—Mrs. Sherwood gave an interesting reading at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before a large and attentive audience assembled in the reception rooms of the New-York College of Music, at 130 East Fifty-eighth Street. The title of her paper was "Correspondence with Authors."

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Among the social happenings yesterday were the afternoon reception given by Mrs. E. L. Keyes of 1 East Seventy-fourth Street, and the dinner party of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley of 802 Fifth Avenue.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement has just been made public of Miss Meta Wood, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wood, to Frank N. Lewis of Boston. The wedding will take place in the Spring.

—Lotos Club Dinner.—A dinner will be given at 6:30 o'clock this evening at the Lotos Club to Anton Seidl. It is expected that the attendance will be large.

—Mrs. Dinsmore's Cotillon.—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore of 7 East Forty-seventh Street gave a cotillon at Sherry's last night.

—Mrs. Clark's Receptions.—Mrs. Cyrus Clark of 327 West Seventy-sixth Street has issued cards for Fridays during February.

ALL THE REST PERISHED

Of the 354 Passengers on the Elbe, the Saved Number Twenty.

THE CRATHIE'S MEN CONTRADICTED

Survivors Say the British Steamer Did Not Signal for Two Hours—Serious Charge Against Stollberg.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is now known that 334 people lost their lives in the disaster to the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe. The list of those who perished and the few survivors are grouped as follows:

Cabin passengers for New-York	44
Cabin passengers for Southampton	6
Steerage passengers for New-York	139
Steerage passengers for Southampton	10
Pilots	2
Crew, including Captain	146
Postmen	4
Stewardesses	3
Total	354
Of all these the saved were only	20
Number of drowned	334

It is understood that the officers and crew of the Crathie were examined to-day by the British Consul in Rotterdam. They will leave the ship and return forthwith to Aberdeen.

Vevera, Hofmann, and Schlegel denied emphatically this evening that the Crathie remained signaling for two hours near the scene of the collision. They say that, had she done so, she could have saved many lives.

Hofmann, who was among the first to reach the Elbe's deck after the collision, did not see the Crathie answer any of the Elbe's signals. He noticed a small steamer, apparently the one that had struck the Elbe, steaming away. As regards the behavior of the Elbe's crew, Hofmann says:

"I seized a life belt as soon as I got on deck, but a sailor demanded it, saying that it belonged to the crew. I gave it up with the remark: 'Well, I hope you will save yourself.' But he didn't. The crew did their best to keep the passengers out of the boats."

Hofmann is greatly embittered by the loss of his wife and child. He talks continually about it, and in each interview makes new charges against the crew.

"I was born among the Indians out West," he said this afternoon. "I have gone through rough times with my family there. Now it is all over with them, and they have been sacrificed by the carelessness of these men. I do not value my own life now; I can think only of my loss."

Hofmann's description of the final settling of the ship is vivid.

"I could see her sinking rapidly as we pulled away in the small boat. Her bow went up steadily into the air. The deck grew steeper, and I could see the poor wretches aboard her climbing and crawling toward the prow, until suddenly all were engulfed."

Vevera told a reporter to-night: "A lot of green hands were in charge of the lifeboats. They were so excited they did not know what they were about. They filled one boat and then dumped all the occupants into the water. The crew in our boat was very reluctant to admit Miss Boecker. Hofmann and I dragged her in without any aid from the seamen."

Vevera and Hofmann also attack Third Officer Stollberg and First Engineer Reussell. They say that both are selfishly after the rescue, and that Stollberg made no effort to command the boat, but gave the whole responsibility to the steerage passenger, Boethen, who had been cook on a French steamer. They speak highly of Boethen's coolness and skill, and give him the whole credit for managing the boat.

The company has booked Vevera and Schlegel to sail on the steamship Umbria to-morrow, and both will start to-morrow morning for Liverpool. Each has received $15 from the company.

Many more smacks arrived at Lowestoft late this afternoon and this evening. They brought no news. Others are due to arrive to-morrow and Sunday. The skipper of the smack Competitor, which returned to-night, reported that he saw yesterday what he thought was a mailbag, and tried to catch it with a boathook. He missed it, and, knowing nothing of the collision, did not try for it again.

Handbills distributed in Lowestoft say that Consul Bradbeer will pay £50 for the body of Walter Schnell, one of the Elbe's first cabin passengers.

The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society has sent a barometer to Skipper Wright of the Wildflower and £10 to his men, and the Mayor of Lowestoft has opened a fund for their benefit.

A dispatch from Vienna says that among the Elbe's passengers were the Guttmann brothers, directors of a steam mill company near Kaschau, Hungary. The Guttmanns had fled to escape arrest for forgeries by which they defrauded the company and the peasant shareholders of 300,000 florins. They are said to have given assumed names at the steamship office.

BLAMES THE CRATHIE'S CAPTAIN

Mr. Schwab Believes Many on the Elbe Might Have Been Saved.

The flag of the North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which arrived in Quarantine from Bremen late Thursday night, was drooping at half-mast when the vessel steamed slowly up to her Hoboken pier yesterday morning. Nearly every officer on board had friends among those lost with the Elbe, and all expressed their deep sorrow, and a conviction that the Elbe's officers and crew had done their full duty as seamen and met their death like men.

Inquiries at the North German Lloyd office were still being made yesterday, but no further news of the missing passengers had been received.

To the reporters who interviewed him yesterday Mr. Schwab, the New-York agent of the line, said no attempt to raise the Elbe would be made, as the vessel had sunk in thirty fathoms of water.

Mr. Schwab unhesitatingly and vigorously condemned the action of the Crathie in deserting the Elbe after reducing her victim to a sinking condition. In this view he is supported by steamship men, all of whom say that every maritime rule and every law of humanity required that the Crathie should have laid by the foundering Elbe until all hope of rescuing survivors had passed. The fact that the Crathie reached port, many miles distant and that she is still afloat, shows that the craft was not in such a desperate strait as her officers at first asserted. If the Elbe could launch a lifeboat, it is contended that the Crathie could have done the same, and had she done so, it is reasonably certain that the appalling loss of life would have been much curtailed.

Speaking of the Crathie's flight for safety, while the Elbe was foundering, Mr. Schwab said:

"I think the gallows not too much for the man who had charge of the Crathie. Had this thing happened here or in Germany, the man would be indicted for manslaughter at least. I trust that the English Government will take measures to find the responsibility and I feel assured that the company will do all it can to bring that end about.

"I refer you to the statement made by Pilot Greenham, who said concerning the apologetic explanation first made by the officers of the Crathie; that, he said 'is all a black lie.'

"The story cabled to-day, in which the Captain of the Crathie is reported to have said that he tried to return to the Elbe, but found that he could not again locate her, is absurd—I mean the Captain's statement is absurd. The Crathie, in the first place, must have remained with her bow jammed in the wound she made for two or three minutes at least. That must have acted as a drag check to the vessel's headway. Then, again, the inrushing flood could not have failed to check the engines quickly, thereby making it impossible for the ship to proceed very far from the place where the collision took place.

"It has been conclusively shown that there was no fog. Now put all these known facts together, and see how ridiculous is the statement of the Captain that he searched for the foundering Elbe and was unable to find her.

"As a matter of fact, the Crathie sneaked back to Rotterdam without making any effort to save life. There, the officers told one story and then contradicted it. Then they gave another, and now no one knows which one is the correct one, if any of them are."

All doubt concerning the identity of the person whose name appeared upon the Elbe's passenger list as Mrs. M. C. Conners was dispelled yesterday. James Carter of this city, whose sister, Mrs. M. C. Conners, was abroad, insisted that the passenger was not his relative, and based this belief on the fact that the husband's name did not appear on the list. It was explained yesterday that the body of the husband was on board, he having died in Berlin, where he had been undergoing treatment.

Friends of Anton Fischer, a Washingtonian, who have been hoping that the report that Mr. Fischer had gone with the few of the Elbe's passengers to Southampton, was a correct one, had to abandon that hope yesterday. Upon the request of Dr. O. H. Schultze of Washington, who called at the office, a special cable was sent Thursday night inquiring about the fate of Mr. Fischer. The answer, which came yesterday, said that he was numbered among the lost.

A similar doubt, which was expressed concerning the fate of Domingo Furrer, was settled in the same way.

Three of those who perished are Mrs. Vattier, her child and her mother, Mrs. Brebeck. Mrs. Vattier was a Custom House Inspectress under the first Cleveland Administration. She was removed under the Harrison Administration, and shortly afterward married a merchant marine officer named Krane, then serving on one of the ships of the Netherlands-American Line. The marriage was an unhappy one, and the couple separated, Mrs. Krane assuming the name of Vattier. Accompanied by her mother and child, she went abroad a few months ago. She was returning to her home in Hoboken when lost with the Elbe.

Emil Seneca, whose name appears on the steerage list, was a sergeant attached to Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, now stationed on Governors Island. He was thirty-five years old. He obtained a two months' furlough seven weeks ago to visit his relatives in Germany. When his wife, who is now in the soldiers' quarters on Governors Island, heard the news of his death, she came very near dying also. The Army Surgeon who was called was in attendance nearly all of Thursday night.

WHY WOMEN WERE NOT SAVED.

Thought Possible to Lower the Starboard Boats, It Is Said.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Line yesterday received the following cablegram:

"To-day's London Standard says a good deal of comment has been made on the fact that out of the survivors no fewer than fifteen are officers and seamen of the Elbe, and that of the five passengers saved there is only one woman and no children.

"The testimony of several of the survivors justifies the belief that all the women and children, or, at any rate, the majority of them, would have been saved had there been time enough to lower starboard lifeboats. The Captain did consider that there was time, and by his orders the women and children all gathered on the starboard side of the steamer, while the male passengers shifted for themselves on the port side; but at the critical moment, after the two boats had got clear from the port side, it was found impossible to lower the lifeboats on the starboard side, owing to the deep list of the vessel, caused by the enormous weight of water which had poured into her and which continued to rush in in vast volume.

"Attention was then turned to the other boats, but the steamer had then commenced to sink, and there can be little doubt that the women and children were huddled together on the starboard side, with the Captain directing operations for their succor, when the Elbe foundered.

"Another influential London paper, namely, The Morning Post, speaks in similar terms on this point, saying this disproportion is due to the merest accident."

SAYS HE FOLLOWED THE ELBE.

Capt. Gordon of the Crathie Makes a Reports to Lloyds.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 1.—Capt. Gordon of the steamer Crathie has made a report to the Lloyd's representative here, in which he says that he was knocked down by the shock of the collision of his ship with what he describes as an unknown vessel.

When he was able to get up and reach the deck the ships were some distance apart, and, in consequence, he is unable to give much information in regard to the circumstances or result of the disaster. The vessel which the Crathie struck, he says, was a big steamer with two funnels and four masts.

In reply to the question whether he had taken any steps to save the passengers and crew of the other ship, Capt. Gordon said his own ship was damaged to such an extent that he expected every minute she would sink. He followed the other ship for a short time, but found that she went much faster than the Crathie and, therefore, he thought she was safe.

Views of the French Press.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The greater part of the Paris newspaper comment on the loss of the Elbe is unfavorable to the officers and crew of the colliding ship, the Crathie. La Lanterne violently condemns those on board that ship, saying that English seamen are proverbially brutal.

The Figaro and La Lanterne both denounce the British Captain, remarking that his conduct was just what might have been expected of an English sailor.

The Crathie Libeled.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 1.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, owners of the lost steamer Elbe, has libeled the British steamer Crathie by nailing a writ to her mast. This action is taken preliminary to claiming damages for the sinking of the Elbe by the Crathie. The Crathie is worth £8,000 without her cargo.

To Appeal for Funds.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A committee was formed here to-day, with Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, as President, to appeal to the public for funds for the relief of the families and other dependents of the victims of the Elbe disaster.

STEAMER AMERIQUE IN PERIL.

The Fulda Ran Aground in the Weser, but Floated at High Tide.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The Star and Herald says:

"The French steamer Amerique, from St. Nazaire, Jan. 9 or 10, for Colon, is ashore at Cape Augusto, near Savanilla. Her passengers and crew are in danger. The royal mail steamship Para, plying between Colon and Southampton, refused to render her assistance. There is no steamer at Savanilla or Carthagena, but the French steamer Ville de Marseille has left Fort-de-France, Martininque, to go to her rescue.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British tank steamer Beacon Light, from New-York Jan. 12, for Dover, previously reported anchored off South Sandhead, having lost her propeller, has been towed to the Downs. She has telegraphed for further assistance, and when it arrives will proceed to London.

A dispatch to Lloyds from St. Michael says the British steamer Ituni, from Demerara Jan. 16, for St. Michael and London, struck a rock near St. Michael, and, upon backing off, foundered in deep water.

BREMEN, Feb. 1.—The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, from New-York Jan. 22, ran aground while coming up the Weser this morning. She was floated at high tide.

The Amérique, formerly the Impératrice Eugenie and later called the Atlantique, is owned by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique of Havre and Paris. She is an iron ship of 2,192 tons net and 4,460 tons gross burden, 394 feet long, and was built at St. Nazaire in 1864.

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CITIZENS' GOOD BOWLING

They Now Lead in the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tournament.

EXCITING CONTEST ON ACADEMY ALLEYS

Mount Morris Bank Bowlers Were Defeated Twice in Spite of Timpson's Difficult Split Spares—New-York's High Score.

The teams representing the Citizens' Savings, American Exchange, National, and Mount Morris Banks, rolled three games in the series of the Bank Clerks' League, at the Academy alleys on East Fourteenth Street, last night. A large crowd of "rooters" were on hand to encourage their respective bowlers on to victory. The champion Citizens' wanted two victories, as that would put them first in the race. The American Exchange National Bank had for their opponents in the first game the Citizens' Savings Bank five. It was a nip-and-tuck fight for three frames, after which the American Exchange National boys went to pieces, the Citizens' winning by 41 pins.

In the second game the American Exchange National Bank team led the Mount Morris Bank by 12 pins in the first frame, but both were tied, with 119, in the second. American Exchange National Bank then took command, and pulled out a victory with 41 pins to spare.

The third game, between Mount Morris and Citizens' Savings Bank men, was the most exciting and interesting of the evening. Capt. Gross of Mount Morris put in Timpson, instead of Benedict. Timpson started off by making one of the most difficult split spares—Nos. 5, 7, 10. He followed this up with a strike, spare, and double-header. The crowd started to jolly Capt. Gross on account of his many splits, asking him whether he lost his arm shooting at strikers in Brooklyn, and whether Timpson was a "ringer." The Mount Morris men took the lead, and for six frames it was a very even game. The Citizens' had a little the best of it in the seventh frame, and increased their lead in the remaining frames, finally winning by 50 pins. The score:

FIRST GAME.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Armstrong	3	6	1	183
Jarvis	0	3	7	119
Frazee	2	4	4	147
Fuchs	1	3	6	117
Kennedy	1	6	3	150
Total	7	22	21	716

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	4	4	2	177
Lahm	1	5	4	143
Budd	1	4	5	131
Sayler	1	4	5	139
E. Bever	3	5	2	171
Total	10	21	19	761

FRAMES.

American . 84 161 229 293 389 420 494 570 653 716
Citizens' . 86 237 311 345 463 530 610 683 761

Averages—American Exchange National Bank, 143 3-5; Citizens' Savings Bank, 152 1-5. Scorers—W. H. Wylie and O. C. Schultz. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Spencer	2	2	6	135
C. McKeever	2	5	3	159
G. McKeever	2	2	6	131
Benedict	2	1	7	114
Gross	2	5	3	163
Total	10	15	25	702

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Armstrong	2	4	4	149
Jarvis	1	3	6	133
Frazee	1	2	7	121
Fuchs	4	2	4	161
Kennedy	3	5	2	180
Total	11	16	23	743

FRAMES.

Mount Morris.54 119 172 248 340 412 478 556 623 702
Am. Exchange.86 119 204 267 344 409 473 613 666 743

Averages—Mount Morris Bank, 140 2-5; American Exhange National Bank, 148 3-5. Scorers—W. H. Wylie and E. Freund. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Spencer	2	4	4	148
C. McKeever	1	5	4	137
G. McKeever	0	4	6	114
Timpson	3	3	4	158
Gross	2	4	4	161
Total	8	20	22	713

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	1	2	7	121
Lahm	2	6	2	162
Budd	0	6	4	141
Sayler	3	5	2	185
E. Bever	3	3	4	154
Total	9	22	19	763

FRAMES.

Mt. M. Bank.79 157 228 298 389 480 498 570 543 713
Cit. S. Bank..65 127 199 281 360 447 524 614 687 763

Averages—Mount Morris Bank, 142 3-5; Citizens' Savings Bank, 151 3-5. Scorers—E. Freund and O. C. Schultz. Umpire—A. Emerson.

NEW-YORKS' FINE SCORE.

Downed 938 Pins in a Game Against the Bachelors.

The three games rolled in the Harlem Republican Club League tournament at the Harlem Republican Club Alleys last night resulted in a victory and a defeat for New-York I., Bachelor, and Lotos teams. New-York I. carried off the high-score honors of the tournament, by rolling the grand total of 938. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	1	6	3	156
Swartz	5	3	2	197
King	4	4	2	204
Shaw	3	2	2	214
Brill	1	7	2	167
Total	17	22	11	938

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	4	5	1	196
Stuart	2	3	5	147
Struthers	2	6	2	176
Morris	5	4	1	203
Cook	1	5	4	142
Total	14	23	13	854

FRAMES.

New-York I..93 188 280 376 459 566 659 745 846 938
Bachelor 87 190 276 362 445 518 594 698 763 854

Averages—New-York I., 187 3-5; Bachelor, 170 4-5. Scorers—E. H. Chapin and F. Schwab. Umpire—W. C. Hands.

SECOND GAME.

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	4	5	1	190
Stuart	2	7	3	178
Struthers	1	7	2	165
Morris	2	4	4	155
Cook	3	4	3	163
Total	12	27	13	851

LOTOS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Little	3	5	2	174
Lamb	1	7	2	163
Gaddis	1	5	4	148
Keys	2	5	3	171
Hand	2	4	4	157
Total	9	26	15	813

FRAMES.

Lotos	77	152	243	310	388	466	539	631	717	813
Bachelor	77	173	263	348	425	498	587	683	773	851

Averages—Bachelor, 170 1-5; Lotos, 162 3-5. Scorers—Messrs. Feurman and Schwab. Umpire—P. E. Merwitt.

THIRD GAME.

LOTOS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Little	3	5	2	178
Lamb	1	4	5	135
Gaddis	7	2	1	221
Keys	3	3	4	150
Hand	3	5	2	175
Total	17	19	14	868

NEW-YORK I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	4	4	2	188
Swartz	4	4	2	181
King	1	5	4	148
Shaw	3	2	5	148
Brill	1	5	4	150
Total	13	20	18	810

FRAMES.

Lotos.....104 197 273 354 411 510 598 687 782 868
New-York I.103 177 271 345 420 505 573 647 732 810

Averages—Lotos, 173 3-5; New-York I., 162. Scorer—E. H. Chapin. Umpire, J. H. Cook.

SOME LOCAL CONSULS.

Big List of Appointments Made by Chief Consul I. B. Potter.

Chief Consul I. B. Potter issued the first list of local consuls of this State yesterday. Other Consuls will be appointed in a few days. Following is the list:

Adams, G. P. Manville; Addison, Dr. H. R. Ainsworth; Athens, Walter Herr; Attica, Hugh Miller; Albany, John D. Chisin, Jr., Howard Watson, Bernard Schmidt, Jr.; Alden, F. L. Castle; Ancram, W. A. Hoyt; Alfred Centre, L. D. Bronner; Amenia Union, James S. Chaffee; Astoria, Robert H. Halsey; Brooklyn, James Thompson, Brooklyn Cycle Club; Fred Hawley, Kings County Wheelmen, W. C. M. Hotze, Prospect Wheelmen; Edward J. Muller, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Buffalo, J. Stuart Kelly; Batavia, O. C. Steele; Boonville, Roscoe G. Norton; Bath Beach, Dr. J. E. De Mund; Bay Ridge, F. W. Kent; Bellport, Harry V. Watkins; Bensonhurt, F. M. Lathrop; Black River, Edward M. Dexter; Belmont, J. H. Anderson; Brewsters, Charles Dahm.

Cohoes, Thomas W. Neary; Corning, Francis C. Williams; Camden, Burton S. Osborn; Canajoharie, Charles E. Low; Cazenovia, F. B. Petrie; Chateauguay, G. W. Foster; Chatham, Dr. C. M. Harmon; Clayton, E. M. Cook; Clyde, C. R. Kennedy; Cornwall, William B. Paye; Coney Island, Fred B. Henderson; Coeymands, Thomas T. Briggs; Chautauqua, A. M. Martin; Cedarhurst, Lincoln Corneil; Chester, J. P. Bull; Croton Falls, D. R. Merritt; Clermont, Fred P. Rivenburgh; Castorland, J. T. Wood; De Ruyter, Otis C. De Long; Elmira, C. A. Bowman; Ellenville, C. D. Divine; East Hampton, E. B. Muchmore; Frankfort, F. B. Watson; Fredonia, Charles J. Boardman; Friendship, E. G. Latta; Freeport, Huyler Ellison; Fordham, Ramsey Pengnet.

Geneseo, J. B. Clancy; Gouverneur, D. W. C. Whitney; Greene, W. D. Lyon; Green Island, William H. Jarvis; Greenport, J. Lewis Clark; Groton, Horace G. Hyde; Germantown

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—A Bunch of Violets. Matinee, 2:00—The Red Lamp and The Ballad Monger.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney. Matinée.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.

BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th to 60th Sts—Napoleon Exhibit.

BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Symphony Society Concert.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal. Matinée, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust. Matinée, 2:00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sowing the Wind. Matinée.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:30.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:30.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena. Matinée, 2:00.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—26th St-Madison Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Poultry and Pigeon Show.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Il Trovatore. Matinée, 2:00—Don Giovanni.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.

233 FOURTH AV.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.....	31	19	3:30 P. M...	39	30
6 A. M.....	32	18	6 P. M.....	36	32
9 A. M.....	34	19	9 P. M.....	33	34
12 M.....	40	28	12 P. M.....	32	31

Average temperature yesterday 26⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 34⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....29½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, followed by Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

BORROWING GOLD.

It is, of course, far from pleasant for the American people that its Government should find its credit impaired in the markets of the world in so short a time as has elapsed since the last loan was made in November. Then the Treasury was able to borrow on what was a trifle better than 3 per cent. interest. To-day the rate required is, let us say, 3½ per cent. That is an advance of one-sixth, or 16 2-3 per cent. in three months. A business house whose paper should undergo such a change as that in such a period, when the average rate for money on first-class security had not changed at all, would feel that it had been disgraced and would be perfectly justified in that feeling. The people of the United States cannot avoid the same conclusion as to their Government.

Nor is it much consolation that the people are themselves responsible for this disgrace, negatively if not positively. They could at any time in the last dozen or fifteen years have turned out of the halls of Congress the men who have brought this about, and it has not been done. The miserable faction that has found its profit in the advocacy of "cheap" money has simply lived on the greed, the cowardice, or the partisan prejudice of the Democrats and the Republicans alternately. Each party has courted this faction. Each in its turn has hoped that "thrift would follow fawning," each has refused to do its plain duty and to sustain the financial credit and honor of the Government. Each has been afraid that if it did what its leaders knew to be right, it would lose a Congressman here, a Senator there. During all that time the real issue between the two parties has been obscured or put aside. There is not in the history of politics in this country anything more sordid, revolting, and contemptible than the way in which the "cheap" money men have dictated now to one party and now to the other, solely because the leaders of neither dared to risk the loss of a few offices. The recent evidence of the deterioration of the credit of the United States in a way that has not been known since the crisis of the struggle for the life of the Nation is the price we pay in money and mortification for having tolerated this folly and crime.

If the loan which is now generally expected shall be negotiated, the course of the Administration will have the sober and hearty approval of all reasonable men, because it is plain that there is no other means of doing what the Administration is bound to do. With the gold reserve melting from the Treasury at such a rate that another fortnight might easily drain it to the bottom, there was no other recourse. Very probably the President will be blamed for asking for authority for a gold loan to retire the legal-tender notes on Monday of one week, and negotiating a loan, on the bonds of 1870 and 1875, the next week. But the complete answer to this is that the present action is inevitable, that it is compelled by the condition of the reserve, and that he had distinctly stated to Congress that he should take such action, and had renewed his statement. The authority he asked for would remove the cause of the necessity, but until it was given, the necessity was liable to come at any moment. As a matter of fact, it is now upon him, and he would be guilty of the gravest neglect, of the most serious violation of his clear duty, if he did not meet it in the only way that it can be met. How far that way will, for the time, be efficacious is shown by the effect on the popular mind of the belief that it is to be pursued. Exchange weakens, the demand for gold falls off, a wave of confidence spreads on both sides of the ocean, American securities advance in the London market. It is obvious that for the time the cause of all our difficulties has been checked.

But it is for the time only, and the cause is checked, not abolished. We borrow gold to redeem, not to pay our demand notes. If the tide rises again, if circumstances again stimulate a demand for gold, every dollar of those notes must be turned loose again to renew the mischief already done. We have but a respite, and with the respite another lesson as to what the situation really requires, what alone will put us on a sound and healthy basis and free not merely our Government finances, but the business of the whole country from this perpetually recurring menace and peril.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

About the only point that can be found upon which to fasten opposition to the bill for displacing our present police court system with a new and wholly different system is the constitutional one that the Legislature has no power to put an end to the terms of the Police Justices now in office. This strikes us as simple nonsense, but it is magnified as much as possible and treated seriously by those who wish to save the present gang of magistrates, because the need of a change and the strong reasons for the change proposed leave no other ground of opposition that will look respectable.

The Constitution says that "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature," and that, "except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct." The bill prepared by the Committee of Seventy establishes inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in this city and directs when and how the judicial officers to serve therein are to be appointed. The corresponding courts, heretofore established by the Legislature, are abolished, as a matter of course. Upon this power of the Legislature no limitation is put.

But it is stated in a subsequent section that "Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections 17 and 18"—which include the provisions above quoted—"in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms." This may mean not only that the Constitution does not put an end to existing terms, but that no Police Justice can be legislated out of his office, while that office exists, or before the expiration of his term, if that term continues to exist. But it does not prevent the Legislature from abolishing the office and wiping the term out of existence, or nullify its authority for the next eight or ten years to establish a new system of inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction and direct when and how their judicial officers shall be elected or appointed. The real purpose of the later section is evident enough and it does not interfere with the purpose of the earlier ones. The rotten Police Justice system should "go."

MONDAY'S MASS MEETING.

The meeting at the Cooper Union on Monday evening should be made an emphatic demonstration of public opinion in this city on the subject of municipal reform. There is plenty of evidence that the people cannot safely rely upon their "verdict" at the polls last November as a "mandate" that will be heeded by the Legislature. There is no doubt as to what it meant. The people elected Mr. Strong as their Mayor in order that he might exercise all the power and bear all the responsibility rightfully belonging to the office, and in the distinct expectation that the legislation necessary to enable him to do so would be granted. But there are designs of politicians that are in conflict with their demand, and it is necessary that the pressure of the demand should be strong and continuous. The Legislature will heed public opinion only when convinced that it is real and uncompromising by a direct expression from the people themselves.

The only way the people can give expression to their opinion when no popular vote is to be taken is by meeting together and making declaration of it. For this reason the proposed meeting should be overwhelming in attendance and unanimous in sentiment. That it may be unanimous, those who are to direct its proceedings should avoid matters of detail upon which there are differences of opinion. Upon the principles involved there are no differences of opinion among those who have municipal reform and good government of the city at heart. They are agreed upon the great fundamental principle of home rule for the city, which means that the powers to be exercised in the administration of its local affairs shall be exercised by authorities of its own choosing. Whether the reorganization of the police force, which is unquestionably needed, shall be effected through a commission of three citizens or by some other means may be a matter for difference of opinion, but that the Commissioners, if appointed, should be named by the Mayor of New-York and not by the Governor of the State does not admit of question under the principle of "home rule." If the Senate committee that reported the Police bill concedes this appointment to the Mayor, as it doubtless will, and if the Legislature agrees to the change, it must not be taken as any ground for compromise. There are other applications of the same principle, and it should be insisted upon in all cases. Yielding of opposition upon one point should not relax the tension of the public demand for thoroughgoing reform.

Another fundamental principle is that the government of the city—that is to say, the management of the public business of the city, in which all its citizens have a common concern—shall be nonpartisan. It must be for the benefit of the people of the city and the advancement of their interests, and not for the advantage of any party or a division of profits between any political organizations. We have elected a Mayor on a non-partisan platform, and he has given pledges to conform to its requirements. The power therefore must be given him to do so. Whether the head of this or that department should be single or multiple may depend upon considerations about which intelligent and honest citizens differ. But that the Mayor should have the power to appoint the heads of departments all are agreed. To exercise that power he must be able to remove the heads which he found in office when the people commissioned him for that task, without any bargains as to how the vacancies shall be filled.

The mass meeting is necessary to strengthen and support Mayor Strong. It is necessary to impress forcibly upon the Legislature what it is that the people of New-York City demand and to show an unwavering determination to have the substance and not the shadow of what they ask for. It is necessary to prevent any clothing of the fruits of popular victory for municipal reform by politicians for party use. A mass meeting is not the place for framing or "indorsing" specific acts of legislation, but it is the place for declaring and insisting upon fundamental principles and protesting against any legislation that violates those principles. There is occasion for a great meeting on Monday night and one which shall give utterance to public opinion in unmistakable tones.

WARD McALLISTER.

The death of Ward McAllister forces attention for the moment upon the singular function which he assumed and performed for the society of New-York. The function is singular, not because there is no demand for it, for there is a real and chronic demand, but because nobody had ever assumed it before. The conditions in our society are not radically different from those in older societies. At this end of the century, there is no capital in the world which manages to do its "society" simply by the co-operation of those who constitute society by the combined power of money and rank, that is to say, of hereditary status. In Paris, of course, in London, nay, in Berlin and St. Petersburg and Vienna, there are new people coming to the front and aspiring to society, while, on the other hand, in Chicago and in San Francisco, and, for all we know, in Denver and Omaha, there are "old settlers" who regard themselves as having some exclusive claims to constitute "society" apart from their money, apart from their manners, apart from any social claim that can be made out in tangible form. San Francisco, for example, was invaded by Americans in 1849. In a few years there will be a number of men, and a larger number of women, who will be boasting of a descent from the Argonauts, and founding social claims upon that descent, just as in New-York people found social claims upon being eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati or the Society of Colonial Dames, as the case may be, as in Berlin they found social claims upon sixteen quarterings, as in London they found social claims upon membership in county families. Plus money, of course. The object of the whole business is to make out some kind of a claim which, plus money, shall be more available than money without this claim.

In every modern society people are constantly coming to the front with money, and their social aspirations are sate in judgment upon by the people in possession. In monarchical countries this is done by some recognized official, whose function it is to decide who shall be bidden to Court balls. The person who is bidden is thenceforward recognized to be "in society." In London this function is practically performed, without reference to Court balls, by the Prince of Wales, who is ex officio the leader of society. It is a curious illustration of the modern way of looking at these things that it has been pretty openly and frequently charged that the Prince has taken money from aspiring persons for taking a lenient view of their "claims." Whether the charge is well or ill founded is of much less consequence for our immediate purpose than the fact that it is made.

Now, in a republic, or country without a Court, there is no official charged with this kind of selection and discrimination. Sometimes, when there is such an official, his authority is not recognized. In France during the Second Empire, for instance, there was a considerable society which confirmed its social claims, not by being recognized at the Tuileries, but by not recognizing the Tuileries, and these people were strong enough to embitter by their abstention the lives of Napoleon III. and Eugénie and to make those persons in possession feel that, after all, "the Court" was but a second-rate imitation of the Faubourg St. Germain. The same feeling which inspired the exclusiveness of the Faubourg seems still to have its effect, now that France is republican. The notion that political success is one thing and social standing another is vividly illustrated by a recent circumstantial chronicle, setting forth how Mme. Casimir-Perier added the last and crushing social straw to the political burdens of her husband by notifying him that she would no longer receive "that mob." It is conceivable that the wives of some Presidents of the United States may have entertained and privately expressed similar sentiments—not of all, for there have been wives of Presidents who refused to draw the line so as to exclude any godly persons, or to include any of the ungodly, and this is a criterion which is altogether irrelevant to that of social acceptability, if it be not incompatible with it. There have been wives of Governors who entertained the same feeling, but of course that was a long time ago, before it came to be understood that a legislator was ferae naturae, and necessarily excluded from society.

But it is at least evident that in a republican society, where social differences are insusceptible of scientific definition, somebody who has tact enough to feel them, and also is willing to enforce his perceptions, has the power of fulfilling a very valuable social function. In the last analysis, the distinction is made by women, of course, but their function is critical. No one woman, in our social state, can assume to exercise the power elsewhere exercised by Court Chamberlains and the like of saying who is and who is not in society. If there were such a woman, she would be the Queen of Terrors. No, the office of the women of society is one of "advice and consent" to the nominations of some executive man. It is a fact that before the advent of Mr. McAllister, the task of deciding who among social aspirants justified his aspirations and was presentable, not being rich, or, being rich, was not too unpresentable, was practically performed, in a great degree, for some years and with general acceptance, by the sexton of a church, who, by the nature of the case, was not himself in society, but exercised judicial and Rhadamanthine functions all the same. It was far better, of course, that this function should be exercised, not by an unknown and irresponsible social boss, but by a recognized leader, of whose own social position there was no doubt. Such a leader was Mr. McAllister. His tact was great. He made so few mistakes that none are remembered against him. He did really know how to manage balls and receptions and what the London papers call "fashionable arrangements," and, if he made an income for himself out of his leadership, none of those who contributed to it have shown any disposition to complain. If we cannot apply to him all of Johnson's eulogy upon Garrick and say that his death has "eclipsed the gayety of nations," we can truly say that it has "diminished the public store of harmless pleasure."

AN INCREASE AND A REMEDY.

While the bulletin report of the State Board of Health for the past year shows that the death rate for the entire State has been declining since 1891, the number of deaths from diphtheria was larger last year (6,592) than it had been for several years preceding. The increase was confined chiefly to what the board calls the maritime district, which includes this city and Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester County.

The death rate from diphtheria has been unusually large also during the last five or six months in Boston and its outlying towns, in Philadelphia and its suburbs, and in some other American cities. In some foreign countries there has been a steady and alarming increase for several years past.

Those sessions of the recent International Congress of Hygiene at which this disease was the subject of discussion were peculiarly interesting, not only on account of the memorable report of Dr. Roux concerning the serum treatment in Paris, but also because of the statistics which showed a growing mortality. This growth has been quite noticeable in England. The general death rate in England and Wales, it was shown, has steadily decreased during the last twelve years from 22.6 to 17.8 per 1,000. During the same period the death rate from zymotic diseases has fallen from 5.4 to 2.4, and that from typhoid fever from .37 to .17. But while the general death rate and the death rate for all infectious diseases has been falling, the rate for diphtheria has been increasing. In the twelve years ending with 1892 it rose, in England and Wales, from 144 per million to 192, and in London from 213 to 377. It was reported that diphtheria was becoming more and more a disease of the town, rather than of the country, and that the rising mortality was due in some measure to the association of children in schools and the increased school attendance.

While the English report did not suggest practical measures for dealing with this growth, the reports from France and Germany were clear and positive with respect to what should be done, and were in accord with the latest teachings of bacteriological and sanitary science. They insisted upon notification, immediate bacteriological examination, isolation, disinfection, protective or curative inoculations, and the separation of patients, when convalescent, from the healthy "until the bacillus has disappeared." The importance of this last recommendation is clearly shown by the fact that the bacillus of the disease lingers on the affected parts for several days after the patient has returned to a condition of health. The attitude of England's representatives in the congress toward the sanitary measures suggested was all the more remarkable because of England's great advance in general sanitation during the last twenty or thirty years, an advance indicated by the reported decrease of the mortality from zymotic diseases, in the last twelve years, from 5.4 to 2.4.

Owing to the use of the method of bacteriological diagnosis and inspection in this city, and the application of the serum remedy, we may reasonably expect a large reduction of the mortality in the year 1895, and the same effect will be seen, we think, in certain other American cities which have copied the system of diagnosis first established in New-York and have undertaken to manufacture supplies of antitoxine serum. Thus, both here and in Europe, an increase of mortality from this disease will have been met and changed to a decline by the great discovery of Behring and the municipal sanitary measures suggested by the discovery of the characteristic bacillus by Loeffler and Klebs.

The Symphony Society Rehearsal.

The fourth public rehearsal of the Symphony Society took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was present a large audience of women who betrayed very small interest in the proceedings, though there were features of the concert which ought to have aroused them. The programme was composed of the following numbers: Symphony No. 2, D major, Opus 73, Brahms; concerto for violoncello and orchestra, A minor, Opus 33, Saint-Saëns; "Britannia," a new overture by Dr. Mackenzie, Director of the Royal Academy of Music in London; Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" for 'cello and orchestra, and the movement depicting the feast at the house of Capulet from Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette" symphony. The solo performer was Master Jean Gerardy.

The new overture by Mackenzie may be extremely nautical, but it will not float any big ships, for it is much too shallow. It is a bit of that patriotic buncombe which is so very dear to the English heart and which makes the inhabitants of other countries so extremely weary. We have no doubt whatever that "Britannia rules the waves" and that "Britons never, never, never will be slaves," but we do not know any reason why we should be told it first by the fiddles and then by the flutes, afterward by the trumpets and then by the horns, and finally by all hands, including the organ, because it is a national hymn. No doubt this overture is very stirring in St. James's Hall, where it finds the necessary responsive chords in every breast; but as for us—if we must endure this sort of thing—give us liberty or give us Victor Herbert's "American Fantasie."

Master Gerardy played the Saint-Saëns concerto like the young master that he is, with magnificent tone, with fine breadth of style, with poetic feeling, and with technical accuracy. He was warmly applauded; but not so warmly as he deserved. The orchestra gave him sympathetic support and also did excellent work in the scherzo of the Brahms symphony. The entire programme will be repeated to-night.

STREET RAILROAD COMPLAINTS

Hearing Before the Aldermen's Committee—Question of Granting Elevated Lines More Privileges.

There was a joint meeting of the Committees on Railroad and Law of the Board of Aldermen yesterday in the Common Council Chamber to hear complaints against the street railway companies. Alderman Parker presided.

Only one man—Samuel J. Joyce—appeared to make complaint. Alderman Ware brought him in. He said that, in his opinion, the Third Avenue Railroad Company should be compelled to regulate the speed of its cars. He said that when a car stopped to let passengers off or to take them on, the car coming in the other direction should be obliged to slow up.

Alderman Ware suggested that the Clerk request every street railroad company in the city to furnish, within ten days, a list of the persons killed or maimed on its line in the last three years, with the cause, as nearly as possible. This was adopted without opposition.

Alderman Olcott, Chairman of the Finance Committee, offered the following resolution, which was suggested by the action of the committee of five experts of the Rapid-Transit Commission, recommending the granting of additional facilities to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company:

Whereas, A number of years will be required for the completion of a new system of rapid transit in the City of New-York, such as was approved by the voters at the last election; and

Whereas, The need of the city is pressing for immediately increased facilities for travel, and the board of experts of the Rapid-Transit Commission has unanimously reported that this need will best be met by the extension or improvement of the present elevated railroad system;

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen approves of and urges the granting to the Manhattan Railway Company of third track and other additional facilities by the Rapid-Transit Commission, pending the development and completion of the proposed underground system; and

Resolved, That, in exchange for such additional facilities, the Manhattan Railway Company should be required to make full, reasonable, and proper compensation to the city, and to adopt the best obtainable contrivances for the plant and rolling stock of the road, including noise-diminishing appliances for the roadbed, motors, and cars.

Mr. Olcott said that he knew that the act of 1891 gave the Rapid-Transit Commissioners full power in the matter, but that he believed that his resolution should be adopted as a recommendation.

Alderman Oakley (Tam.) said that the proper course to pursue was to introduce the resolution in the Board of Aldermen and then have it referred to the committee in the usual way.

Mr. Oakley said that the giving away of a very valuable franchise was involved and that there was no need for hurry.

Mr. Olcott maintained that nothing was to be given away, but he agreed that it was just as well to withdraw the resolution and introduce it at next Tuesday's meeting of the full Board of Aldermen.

This was done and the Committee on Railroads will meet again Monday, Feb. 11. President Jeroloman says that any person who has a complaint to make against the street railroads, either for badly-lighted cars or for any other reason, can make it at that meeting.

BARNARD CLUB'S NEW QUARTERS

Formal Possession of the Rooms in Carnegie Hall Will Be Taken To-day—Their Description.

The Barnard Club will take formal possession of its new quarters, in Carnegie Hall, this afternoon. The event will be celebrated by a reception, at which the members will have ample time to inspect their future home. The club has given considerable money to Barnard College, from which it derived its name, and in whose welfare the large majority of the members are very much interested, and, consequently, the fund to be expended on the clubrooms was limited. But in lieu of this lack of funds, many of the members volunteered to decorate and furnish the rooms with specimens of their own handiwork.

The most prominent of the decorations is the stained glass in the horizontal panels of the windows, which was executed by the daughter of Everett P. Wheeler.

The rooms are on the ninth floor of the new section of the building. The coloring of the library is massed in dull red, this hue appearing in the walls and draperies and cushions of long window seats in red corduroy. The furniture is cherry. All the windows are on the south side, giving views of the entire lower part of the city, and the opposite wall is fitted for books.

The tearoom is in soft, yellowish tints, and the furniture is birch. Beyond this is the committee room, with green walls, the furniture being of oak, covered with leather, and with a large round table in the centre. The waiting room, which is entered directly from the hall, with the library next, is furnished in maple, and the coloring is a soft shade of green.

The Directors of the club are Hamilton W. Mabie, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, George A. Plimpton, George H. Putnam, T. Frank Brownell, Edward L. Parris, James G. Crosswell, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, Miss Mary Willard, Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Miss Clara B. Spence, and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler. The club has no President.

Upon its roll of members are the names of many men and women prominent in literary, educational, and social circles. Some of them are President Seth Low of Columbia, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Judge and Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan.

"Manon" at the Opera.

The ladies to whom each appearance of M. Jean de Reszke is cause for emotional excitement have been in a flutter for several days past for fear that he would not be able to appear as the Chevalier des Grieux last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. They read in one of our esteemed contemporaries, which boasts of its accuracy, that he had hurt his foot while riding a bicycle. Only two things about this story were untrue. He did not hurt his foot and he was not injured while riding a bicycle. He strained a tendon in one of his legs while lifting a heavy upholstered chair, in one of those feats of strength in which he and his brother take delight. He had recovered from the effects of the mishap sufficiently to permit of the publication yesterday morning of an emphatic statement that he would sing in the evening, and consequently the Opera House held a good-sized audience.

The opera was Massenet's graceful work, "Manon," which was given for the third and last time. Mlle. Sybil Sanderson, who was not quite well last Saturday afternoon, had recovered last evening and was able to do herself justice. There is nothing to add, however, to what has already been said about her. M. de Reszke sang with his customary fervor, and M. Plancon was again an admirable Des Grieux père. The performance was generally good, and aroused a great deal of applause.

Mme. Eames Will Not Sing To-day.

It was announced last night that, in consequence of fatigue arising from rehearsals of "Falstaff," Mme. Eames would be unable to appear in "Don Giovanni" this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The part of Donna Elvira, therefore, will be assumed at short notice by Mme. Van Cauteran.

Approves of the McKaig Bill.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There are very few of the more prominent architects in the United States with whom I have not a personal acquaintance, and I do not know of one who would not hail the passage of the McKaig bill as an immense advance for American architecture and national reputation as regards artistic result, mechanical construction, or financial economy. A. J. BLOOR.

Secretary and Treasurer of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

New-York, Jan. 30.

A Glorious Old Newspaper

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A trial of more than a quarter of a century, or over 1,300 numbers of The Weekly Times received, convinces me that life is hardly worth the living without it. It's a glorious old newspaper, and all the family say amen. J. H. B.

Southford, Conn., Feb. 1.

ANTHONY BARRETT A PLEADER

He Asks an Aldermanic Committee for a Lighting Contract for the Citizens' Company.

Anthony Barrett, the once powerful Democratic machine politician, appeared before a committee of Brooklyn's reform Board of Aldermen last night and begged, on behalf of the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company, for a little patronage in the way of a contract for lighting the city.

It was a novel situation for Mr. Barrett. He prefaced his remarks by saying that, although he had been counsel for the company from the time a franchise was granted to it, it was the first time he had appeared before the Aldermanic committee.

He said the Citizens' Company had never asked any favors from the Board of Aldermen, but that the board had forced upon it contracts for lighting in the interest of the city.

Some Aldermen smiled at this, and Mr. Barrett remarked: "Well, it's so, all the same."

Proposals for street lighting had been received by the Commissioner of City Works from the Citizens', the Municipal, and the Edison Company.

Frank H. Field, Ethan Allen Doty, and Royal Peabody argued that the Edison Company should have the contract, as it had spent over $1,000,000 in putting the wires underground.

Robert Payne, for the Municipal Company, claimed that the Edison lights were not up to the standard light given by the Municipal Company.

Anthony Barrett said that there were more Republicans in the Citizens' Company than there were Democrats, and yet it had been looked upon as being disreputable, because there were a few men who were Democratic politicians.

He said that he was opposed to holding office. He once was counsel to the Police Department, but resigned because it didn't pay him enough. It had also been said that the Citizens' Company had owned the late Board of Aldermen, but from the actions of the Edison Company since Jan. 1 it looked as if it owned the Department of City Works.

Mr. Barrett was asked if his company was not compelled to bury its wires. He snapped his fingers and said there was no power in the Legislature to make it bury its wires, as it had obtained its franchise before the subway law went into effect. It was, he said, the Citizens' Company that had compelled all the other companies to reduce the price of lighting, as the Citizens' Company was always looking out for the welfare of the city.

No action was taken by the committee last night. It will report at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday.

PROVISIONAL CABINET RESIGNS

Sir William Whiteway Again to Become Premier of Newfoundland—Destitution Is Still Great.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., Feb. 1.—Newfoundland's provisional Cabinet, headed by D. J. Greene, Premier and Attorney General, although considered largely representative of the Whiteway party, resigned at noon to-day, after being in office but little more than a month. It is the third Cabinet the colony has had within a year.

The resigning Ministers advised Gov. O'Brien to ask ex-Premier Whiteway to form a Cabinet.

Sir William, but recently freed of political disabilities, was sworn in at midnight last night as a member of the Legislative Council. Just before this those members of the retiring Cabinet who resign office without hope of return, withdrew the opposition they had maintained against Whiteway, permitting him to obtain a seat in the Council.

Sir William Whiteway this afternoon consented to resume the Premiership, and will undertake to have his Cabinet ready tomorrow. It is understood that he will reinstall in office as many as possible of those who, like himself, suffered political penalties at the hands of the courts.

The personnel of the new Cabinet will probably be: Sir William Whiteway, Premier; Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary; E. P. Morris, Attorney General; the Hon. G. Emerson, Receiver General; the Hon. H. J. B. Woods, Surveyor General, and A. W. Harvey, without a portfolio. To these may be added two probable nominees for offices not in the Cabinet—J. P. Thompson for Chairman of the Board of Works and Mr. Dawe for Financial Secretary.

Ex-Premier Greene is promised the next vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, while ex-Colonial Secretary Horwood and ex-Receiver General P. J. Scott are turned down.

A majority of the Whitewayite caucus opposes Newfoundland's entering the Canadian confederation, and Mr. Harvey threatens to decline membership in the new Cabinet if such action is favored. A royal commission is likely to be accepted. The House of Assembly met this afternoon, but adjourned for a week, as the Cabinet arrangements were not completed.

It is announced that the Imperial Government, in view of the prevailing destitution in the colony, offers considerable financial assistance to the local Ministry and will give $1,000 weekly to the relief fund. There is much need of substantial aid from some source. The soup kitchens of the city are thronged with applicants for food, and the charitable societies are overburdened with demands upon their resources.

VISIT FROM DELEGATE SATOLLI

Will Celebrate Mass at St. Stephen's Church This Morning—Praise for Father Colton's Work.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, will celebrate low mass in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue, at 9 o'clock this morning.

He arrived in this city on his way from Washington to New-Haven last evening, accompanied by his private secretary. They went at once to the residence of the Rev. Father Bandini of the Italian Mission, Waverley Place, near Sixth Avenue, where they spent the night.

The delegate's visit to St. Stephen's, although intended as an expression

CHINESE IN LING-KUNG-TAU

War Ships Were Not Captured and Are Still Firing at Victors.

ITO AND MUTSU MEET THE ENVOYS

Two Japanese Boats Sunk, an Iron-clad Disabled, No Foreigner Hurt, and Wei-Hai-Wei in Peacefulness.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs the following dispatch from Marshal Oyama, received under to-day's date from Tallen Wan:

"All the land forts at Wei-Hai-Wei taken. The enemy retreated beyond Fung-linchi. The Chinese war ships were not captured and are still firing at us. I am inquiring as to the losses on both sides and am examining the prisoners and spoils. Two Japanese torpedo boats have been sunk and an iron-clad disabled. No foreigner has been hurt. Wei-Hai-Wei is quiet."

A dispatch to The Star from Che-Foo says that the Chinese lost 2,000 men in the operations at Wei-Hai-Wei, which resulted in the capture of that place by the Japanese.

None of the Europeans in the city was injured.

The Chinese still hold the Island of Ling-Kung-Tau, near Wei-Hai-Wei, upon which are a number of Government workshops, defended by strong fortworks.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says:

"Gen. Nogi reports from Kai-Ping, under date of Jan. 31, that the enemy in the vicinity of Ying-Kow exceeds 20,000 men. Scouts report that the Chinese have occupied Laoyabiao. The enemy west of that place is gradually advancing southward.

"Advices from Hai-Cheng report that there are no Chinese troops on the New-Chwang road, and reports have also been received by Gen. Nogi that all is quiet at Feng-Whang."

A dispatch from Hiroshima to the Central News says that the Chinese peace envoys were received by Premier Ito at the offices of the Prefecture this forenoon.

Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the officials of the Foreign Office were present and examined the credentials of the envoys and members of their suite.

Besides the envoys, only two Chinese Councilors and two interpreters will be admitted to the conferences.

The Japanese Government has appointed Premier Ito and Viscount Mutsu as representatives of Japan in the peace negotiations.

The Times has the following from Hongkong:

"Gen. Fung is about to march from Kwan-Tung with 5,000 troops to assist Viceroy Chang in the defense of Nanking. Gen. Fung fought against the French in Anan."

The Standard will say to-morrow:

"It is reported that China has bought war material from Krupp to the value of £300,000. Part of the material, it is said, is already aboard two steamers, and two other steamers will follow with the remainder. The crews are to be paid treble rates."

A Japanese official in London said in an interview to-day that he did not expect that Pekin would be reached this Winter. The object of the Japanese, he said, was not to capture Pekin, but only to reap the fruits of their victories. He thought that if the terms of the Chinese peace envoys were reasonable, peace would be concluded before the end of the Winter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The appointment of Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu as representatives of Japan to treat with the Chinese peace envoys was made known to the officials of the Japanese Legation through an official cable. The negotiations will take place at Hiroshima.

It is definitely settled that Mr. Foster will not be allowed to attend the sittings of the Peace Commission.

The United States cruiser Concord has arrived at Chin-Kiang, China.

Secretary Gresham this morning received a cable message from United States Consul General Jernigan, at Shanghai, confirming United Press reports of the capture of the great Chinese stronghold, Wei-Hai-Wei, by the Japanese.

Consul General Jernigan adds that the fall of the island and the capture of the entire Chinese fleet are considered imminent.

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—The Japanese Chamber will resolve unanimously to approve all war expenditures, regardless of amount or date.

CENTRAL ALLIANCE DENIED.

Expressions of Popular Enthusiasm for Mexican Government.

MEXICO, Feb. 1.—Don Jacinto Castellanos, Salvadorean Minister to Mexico, continues to deny that a Central American alliance has been formed. Rumors were current last night that war had been declared, but these reports were indignantly denied by the official organs. On the contrary, these organs say, a telegram has been received from Guatemala practically conceding all the points in dispute. Three thousand troops are concentrated at Tapachula, a town close to the Guatemalan line, and more are massed at Comitan.

Various industrial organizations of this republic and of border points in the United States are making elaborate preparations for demonstration in favor of the Mexican Government in its dealings with the Guatemalan question.

The fifty or more unions which will take part will be called to order as a congress on Feb. 4, and their members will be asked to enlist as volunteers to fight for the republic in the event of war with Guatemala. Aside from workingmen's unions, from all over Mexico delegates will be present from the colonies of Mexicans living along the border in Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona, and California, who have already expressed their readiness to fight for their mother country when needed. Enthusiasm is high among all the labor organizations of the country, and the gathering is expected to be a large one.

A large committee, comprising the united labor organizations of Mexico, was received by President Diaz at the palace yesterday. The Chief Executive was addressed at length on the feelings of patriotism which inspire the workingmen of Mexico at this time of impending danger to the republic and its institutions.

Gen. Diaz said that he still hoped the dispute with Guatemala might remain within the boundaries of diplomacy, and be settled without the spilling of Mexican blood, but this did not detract from the pleasure it gave him to feel that, come what might, Government and people would stand together in a common cause and for a common defense. The President begged his auditors to use at all times great discretion in their demonstrations of patriotism, and by deed or word offend no one.

The official report of The Government Daily of yesterday to the effect that the United States will keep its hands off the settlement of the disputed boundary question between Mexico and Guatemala has made a marked change in the sentiment in the capital. The news from its high official source is welcome. It is rumored that some kind of definite announcement will be made to-day by Mexico. It would not be surprising should it prove to be a declaration of war. It is said that the Government is conscripting men in different sections of the country. Part of the Commissary Department of the Twenty-first Regiment was at the station of the Interoceanic Road yesterday asking for transportation. It is said that this and two other regiments will go to the frontier within a few days.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—To-day's advices from London and Berlin report an advance in quotations for Mexican Government sterling bonds, which recently have been growing in favor there. Improved customs collections here and steadily maintained internal revenue receipts are contributing causes to the good opinion of Mexican credit entertained abroad.

European capitalists evidently do not believe Mexico about to embark on a costly foreign war, neither do Government officials here talk that way.

SENOR ROMERO'S CRITICISM.

His Version of the Various Disputes in the Chiapas Contention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Señor Romero has read the account of the Mexico-Guatemala question published in to-day's New-York Times. He finds in it several inaccuracies and serious errors, and desires to point out some of those he considers the principal ones.

He does not believe that the Guatemalan engineers "always worked two years ahead of the Mexican Commissioners," as he has in his possession a copy of an official report form the chief of the Guatemalan Engineers rendered to his Government, dated at the City of Guatemala on Dec. 31, 1884, from which it appears that up to that date the Guatemalan engineers followed on the track of the Mexican Commission, and accepted most of its work.

He thinks that it is idle to further discuss the difficulty of the Usumacinta and Chixoy Rivers, because that difficulty has been already settled by the gracious act of Mexico. Suffice it to say that, owing to errors in the survey and maps of Guatemala's special engineer, Señor Irungaray, sent by that country to study the boundary, and whose work enabled Guatemala to agree upon the line marked in the treaty of 1882, the Usumacinta River, at its deepest channel, was adopted as the boundary line, from the intersection of a parallel of latitude drawn from Ixbul toward the east, and that such deepest channel of the Usamacinta is what Guatemala calls the Pasion, or Cancuen River. Notwithstanding that under a strict construction of the treaty, Mexico could hold that territory, she has recently signified to Guatemala, in a formal manner, her willingness to give it up in her favor, accepting the Chixoy River as her boundary.

The difference in the survey of the line of the 17° 49 parallel of latitude, where the surveys of the engineers of both countries differed somewhat, and for which Guatemala proposed to Mexico that the mean line between the two surveys should be accepted, has been already adjusted by common consent of the two chief engineers under date of Aug. 12, 1893, although the one from Guatemala has not yet signed that agreement. It cannot be said, therefore, that this difficulty is any longer an obstacle still in the way.

Mexico claims, says Senor Romero, that the territory of Egipt and Agua Azul, invaded by Guatemala in 1892 and 1894, when Mexican logging camps were destroyed, belongs to Mexico, not only under the boundary line as marked by the treaty of 1892, but under the boundary line, which, by common consent, was recognized between Chiapas and Guatemala before the negotiation of said treaty. The treaty provides in its Article IV., with the view of ending and avoiding difficulties originating from the uncertainties of the then boundary line, that within six months after the meeting of the Boundary Commission, a joint notice should be sent to each Government of the inhabitants, plantations, and farms which should pass from the jurisdiction of one country to the other, so that each should enter at once into possession of the territory belonging to her under said treaty.

It is clear that in case of any discrepancy between the old recognized de facto line and the treaty line, the latter must prevail, and Guatemala recognizes that the Agua Azul territory belongs to Mexico under that treaty.

Senor Romero further said that he was sure that Guatemala could not have any acknowledgment from Mexico that said territory was under Guatemala's sovereignty, because, if that was so, Mexico certainly would not have considered its occupation by Guatemala's troops as an invasion of her own territory.

It is a mistake to suppose that Mexico has contemplated at different times to make war upon Guatemala, and that the intervention of the United States has prevented her from making such war. As a matter of fact, Mexico has never, before this, thought of waging war on Guatemala; and if she now has sent troops to the frontier, it is to be prepared to repel any invasion from Guatemala, should any be attempted again, and to be prepared for a war if Guatemala should force it upon Mexico.

In 1881, when Mr. Blaine interfered in favor of Guatemala, Mexico had ordered to the frontier about 500 men, who never reached there, and that force was entirely inadequate for a war. It is the first time that he had heard that in 1885 and 1887 Mexico had any idea of making war on Guatemala, and the perusal of the official correspondence quoted does not support that statement. That the United States should say, in 1885, that it deprecated war between Guatemala and Salvador, as it would deprecate war between that country and Mexico, does not show that Mexico had then any idea of making war on Guatemala. But the proof presented for the statement that Mexico intended to declare war on Guatemala in 1887 is puerile, to say the least, as the volume of the official correspondence, in the page quoted, contains only the statement of a rumor conveyed from Guatemala City to the United States Minister in Central America, who was at the time in Managua, Nicaragua, to the effect that Mexico was concentrating troops on the frontier, and that was not so.

Senor Romero said that he was a firm friend of peace, and that he had done, was doing, and would do everything in his power in favor of a peaceful adjustment of the pending question with Guatemala, provided, of course, that this could be done without dishonor to his country, this being a fact plain to everybody conversant with his movements, and that he was therefore better fitted to speak about a war that he deprecates, but that the intervention of the United States in any other way than as a mutual friend equally concerned in the welfare of the two interested countries would only increase the difficulties of the situation.

Such was the case in 1881, when Mr. Blaine interfered in favor of Guatemala by the appeal of that country under the plea that the United States was the natural protector of the integrity of the Central American territory.

Such interference contributed more than anything else to make a war then possible, and, as Mr. Morgan, the United States Minister of the City of Mexico, said to Mr. Blaine in his letter of Sept. 22, 1881, it developed some feeling in Mexico, and he therefore advised "that unless the United States was prepared to announce to the Mexican Government that it will actively, if necessary, preserve the peace, it would be the part of wisdom on our side to leave the matter as it is."

The Administration succeeding that of which Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State reversed his policy, and followed a friendly policy of non-intervention, and to this change was due the peaceful settlement of the pending question by the treaty of 1882.

BENNINGTON ON ITS MISSION.

Alert and Ranger Are at San Diego and Will Cruise Southward.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The cruiser Bennington quitted the Mare Island Navy Yard to-day for Buena Ventura, Colombia. She will stop at Acapulco and Panama for coal, and is expected to reach her destination in about two weeks.

The Alert and the Ranger reached San Diego to-day from their practice drill at sea. Next week they will cruise southward, touching at all important Mexican and Central American ports as far as Panama, where they are expected early in March, when they are to return to San Francisco to prepare for duty on the seal patrol. The Bennington, in case the Colombian revolution is not serious, will go to Callao.

GERMANS DISCUSS DUELING.

An Amendment to the Anti-Revolution Bill Affects the Code of Honor.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—In the debate on the Anti-Revolution bill to-day a Centrist member moved to amend the paragraph relating to the glorifying of crime so as to make it apply to dueling.

Conservative speakers contended that dueling was part of the existing code of honor, was good for society, and could not be abolished. Auer, Social-Democrat, said that it was the code of brawling, not the code of honor. Nieberding said that the Government originally had intended to have the paragraph apply to dueling, but had abandoned the idea because no glorification of such practice had yet occurred.

The motion to amend was adopted by a vote of 14 to 13.

RAILWAY CONTRACT INQUIRY.

Thirty-three Members to Form the Parliamentary Committee.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Chamber passed this evening Deputy Millerand's motion that the committee appointed to investigate ex-Minister Raynal's conventions with the Orleans and South Railways contain thirty-three members. The number is the same as in the Parliamentary investigation of the Panama scandal. The vote stood 290 for and 236 against the motion.

The Senate to-day passed the bill granting a credit of 20,000f. to defray the expenses of Marshal Canrobert's funeral by a vote of 145 to 49. The vote was preceded by a heated debate.

Official Disgrace in Russia.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to The Frankfurter Zeitung from St. Petersburg says:

"An imperial ukase declares that the heads of the nobility in the Government of Tver are unworthy ever to occupy public office. This is because they supported the provincial assemblies' aspirations for local government. It was the address from the Tver deputation mainly that elicited the Czar's recent declaration that he would uphold the autocracy of the Czar."

Drowned in the Duqueco River Flood.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to The Star and Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, states that on the 8th inst., while a large number of people were on their way to attend a religious feast at Los Angeles, nine of them were drowned in attempting to ford the River Duqueco, which had become much swollen from the recent heavy rains.

Portugal and Cape Colony Dispute.

ROME, Feb. 1.—The Diritto says that Italy will arbitrate the dispute between Portugal and Cape Colony concerning Manicaland and Delagoa Bay.

Slight Earthquakes in Naples.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Slight earthquakes were felt in the City of Naples and in many towns of Naples and Avellino districts.

Sovereigns to Meet at Cape Martin.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily News learns that the Queen will meet Emperor Franz Joseph at Cape Martin during her southern trip.

THE CUTTING WILL CASE ENDED

Robert L. and His Brother Come to an Agreement—The Estate Involved Worth $1,500,000.

Robert L. Cutting's contest of his father's will, by which young Mr. Cutting was deprived of all participation in the estate, because of his marriage with Minnie Seligman, the actress, has been compromised.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom, counsel for Mr. Cutting, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The property involved amounts to about $1,500,000. The elder Robert L. Cutting left everything to his son, James De Wolfe Cutting, who is an infant under the law, being but twenty years old. Our client, Robert L. Cutting, was not given anything, and began a contest. After a long term of consultation, a settlement has been arrived at. What the terms of this settlement are Mr. Cutting does not care to have made public. He considers it a family affair, and doesn't care to air it in the newspapers. But he is satisfied, and, I suppose, the other side is likewise."

John M. Bowers, guardian for James De Wolfe Cutting, said:

"We do not care to publish the details of the settlement. On Monday the terms will be submitted to the Surrogate for ratification, and then perhaps something may be published concerning them."

When the Cutting litigation was started it looked as if it would be a bitter family fight. Young Cutting not only attacked his father's will, but likewise began an action against Walter Cutting, uncle, half way to the main door, Mr. Heard was sitting, and was engaged in conversation with him, talking over Mr. Cobb, (Dem., Ala.,) who sat next to the aisle. What was said could not be distinguished at the reporters' desk, except the words from Mr. Heard, who had risen to his feet, "You are a liar!" and the words, "You are a scoundrel!" from Mr. Breckinridge.

The rosy face of the Kentuckian flushed even deeper red at this, and, springing upon the seat platform from the aisle, he vigorously attempted to strike Mr. Heard, but his blows fell short, and in a moment he was jerked back into the aisle by Representatives Pence of Colorado and Outhwaite of Ohio. The former was so energetic in his excitement that he nearly pulled Mr. Breckinridge's coat from his shoulders.

Instantly the House was in an uproar, and members and attachés crowded into the aisle toward the combatants. The Speaker pounded and shouted for order and directed the Sergeant at Arms to arrest the gentlemen. Deputy Sergeant at Arms Hill rushed down the aisle, with the mace in his hands, and endeavored to restore quiet. It required several minutes to accomplish this, however, as Mr. Breckinridge was making attempts to reach Mr. Heard, saying, "He shan't call me a liar."

Mr. Heard, who had not moved from his place, raised his hands in a deprecatory manner toward his antagonist, saying, "You had better go away, Breckinridge."

Finally Deputy Sergeant at Arms Hill succeeded in impressing upon Mr. Breckinridge a knowledge of the fact that he was under arrest, whereupon, and at the sight of the eagle, he quieted down and said: "All right, Isaac; what is it you want with me? I'll go with you." Thereupon they started down the aisle toward the bar of the House, the deputy's hand upon the member's arm.

The deputy instructed an assistant to bring Mr. Heard along. This took that gentleman entirely by surprise, and he inquired in a tone of astonishment, evidently not having heard the Speaker's order, "What for?" He made no objection, however, and escorted by an assistant deputy, followed to the bar.

While this was in progress the Speaker said: "The Chair insists that order shall be restored. Gentlemen owe it to themselves to preserve order, and not to indulge in disgraceful proceedings upon the floor of the House."

Mr. Heard and Mr. Breckinridge, accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms, his deputy, and various members, appeared in front of the Speaker's desk, where the disturbance was resumed.

Mr. Breckinridge addressed Mr. Heard in angry tones, saying: "You must take back that word."

Mr. Heard, with equal heat, replied: "You said that I was an impertinent puppy. Take back your own statement and I will take back mine."

The Speaker, rapping lustily with his gavel, exclaimed: "Gentlemen must be seated. The gentlemen from Kentucky and Missouri will take their seats. If gentlemen fail to respect each other, the Chair will insist that they respect the House."

Order having been temporarily restored, Mr. Breckinridge said:

"I rise to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Speaker, no man can regret more than I do any personal difficulty at any time with anybody, and more especially a difficulty with one whom I have known for many years and on better terms than this. But, when I thought I was, with great rudeness, taken from the floor by the gentleman from Missouri, and when I went to him and said that he could not do any business under that form of transacting it, he got up and made a rude—what I thought was an insolent—public statement, and I said to him that it was rude and insolent."

Mr. Heard—"Impertinent"—that I was an "impertinent" scoundrel.

Mr. Breckinridge—I did not.

Mr. Heard—I so understood you.

Mr. Breckinridge—The gentleman said that I was a liar. I ought not to have resented it here and now; but even as gray as I am, Mr. Speaker, I cannot get over the feeling that the Mississippi Judge declared on the bench—that the lie was the first assault—and, therefore, I attempted to strike him. I apologize to this House for allowing the traditions of so many years to overcome me. I apologize to the Speaker that I made a scene on the floor of the House. To the gentleman I can say that that word cannot remain as between him and me. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Heard—Mr. Speaker, no man can regret more than I that he should become embroiled upon the floor of the House, involved in anything disagreeable. I felt, however, that the remark I made to the House was justified by the remark made by the gentleman from Kentucky. I had asked for the previous question, and, before doing so, I had said to the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Hitt,] who had the right, under ordinary usages, to move the previous question, that this day having been set apart for the use of the District Committee, I felt it my duty to take possession of the floor if I could get it, as I was apprised that other gentlemen, how many I did not know, desired to speak upon this question, and that it would consume probably the most of our day. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] stated to one of my colleagues [Mr. Cobb] and to myself: "You will do no District business to-day. You may understand that. I mean it. You will do no District business here to-day." Under that provocation, Mr. Speaker, which I thought was an insult to me and to the House, I did state that I had called the previous question under a condition which I conceived made it my duty, and that I did not intend—I do not know what my exact language was—but the substance was that, in view of the fact that threat had been made that we should do no District business, I felt it was a matter for the House to determine and not any individual member. The gentleman from Kentucky then, in the most offensive manner, denounced me. The language was "insolent and impertinent." I did not name him. He made the remark. I name him now; but I had not named him. He assaulted me, practically, saying that it was an insolent and impertinent remark, and that I was insolent and impertinent, as I understood him, an impertinent scoundrel.

Mr. Breckinridge—I did not say that.

Mr. Heard—I thought the gentleman said it.

Mr. Breckinridge—I did not.

Mr. Heard—I so understood him. "Impertinent scoundrel" is my recollection of the language.

Mr. Breckinridge—If I said that, I withdraw it.

At this there was derisive laughter in the gallaries and on the Republican side.

Mr. Heard—I appeal to the recollections of gentlemen around me.

Mr. Breckinridge—This is a question that goes far beyond any derisive laughter by anybody.

Mr. Heard—I said, Mr. Speaker, that I understood the gentleman. I believe now that he said it, though he may, in his excitement, not have known it.

At this Mr. Breckinridge rose in his seat, and there were evidences of a renewal of the recent excitement and confusion, but they passed off without developing anything serious.

While on his feet, Mr. Breckinridge said: "Very well, the gentleman having said that after my disclaimer he believes I said it, I withdraw the disclaimer, for the gentleman does not deserve it."

Mr. Heard—I said that I believed—notwithstanding your excitement may have misled you as to what you said—that I believe I am correct. I think I was no more excited than you, and I think yet I am correct. I think I said to the gentleman, in front of the Speaker's desk, that it was upon that provocation that I had used the language of which he complains, and I said to him that if his language, as I understood it, which was the provocation of my remarks, was withdrawn, I then would withdraw my remarks. I will do so, Mr. Speaker and not until then. That is all. It is my belief that the gentleman said just as I have stated. I do not think the gentleman purposely misrepresents, but in his excitement doubtless he is mistaken. It was upon my understanding that he made the remark "insolent and impertinent" to me that I stated that he lied. Upon the withdrawal of the provocation I would withdraw my remark, and would gladly do it; but, Mr. Speaker, I have done nothing which I do not now believe, under the circumstances, to be not only my right, but my duty to do, and having done this, I shall not, with my understanding of the existing conditions, be prepared to recede therefrom. [Applause.]

With this statement that particular incident for the time ended, no action being taken by anyone respecting the outbreak, and the Speaker proceeded to put the question on seconding the demand for the previous question, a division being asked for, it resulted, yeas, 110; nays, 3. Upon a point of no quorum the Speaker named tellers. Members seemed disinclined to pass them and business was suspended.

Finally Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) suggested that Mr. Hitt and Mr. McCreary be allowed five minutes each to talk on the Hawaiian resolution. After a sort of personal explanation by the Speaker, and a disclaimer by Mr. Breckenridge of any desire to delay public business, Mr. Reed's suggestion was carried out, and the resolution was agreed to.

When the committee rose, Mr. Heard read a statement regarding the altercation with Mr. Breckinridge earlier in the day, stating that friends of his and of that gentleman, the Speaker, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Goodnight, and Mr. Caruth of Kentucky, to whom the matter had been referred, had examined the stenographer's notes of his explanation of the difficulty and had come to the conclusion that they did not believe he (Heard) had withdrawn the language offensive to the gentleman from Kentucky, after the withdrawal by that gentleman of the epithet of which he, (Heard) complained. It had been his intention, he said, to do so, and he did so then.

Mr. Breckinridge said that after the statement of Mr. Heard he could only again express his regret to the House, including the gentleman from Missouri, that he had permitted himself to make a scene upon the floor of the House. It was an improper and unseemly thing for him to do, to have gone to the desk of the gentleman and engage in a private conversation upon public business. It was not the way that the relations of colleagues on the floor should be conducted. He apologized again to the House and to the Speaker, and begged the pardon of them all for his actions. [Applause.]

The whole affair having thus been reduced to a Pickwickian basis, on motion by Mr. Goodnight (Dem., Ky.,) it was ordered to be omitted from the record.

BRECKINRIDGE IS HISSED

He Makes a Violent Attack on Congressman Heard.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE

Heated Language Even Before the Speaker Ending by Withdrawal of the Offensive Words.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The public career of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge should have ended heretofore. It might have been expected by the newspaper-reading public that a man who had been so unpleasantly in the sunlight of criticism would have avoided the exhibition made by him in the House to-day when, disappointed because the Hawaiian discussion was cut off upon the motion of Mr. Heard of Missouri, who, as the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, desired to secure the day that had been set aside for the discussion of District measures, he angrily assailed Mr. Heard, flung an epithet at him which provoked a heated reply, and, when that reply was characterized as a falsehood, made a violent attack upon the Missouri member. Nothing more unfortunate happened than the exhibition of rowdyism, which was disapproved by the House with hisses, while the Kentucky member was apologizing for having lost his temper and used rude language to his colleague.

The occasion for the outburst of violence on the part of Mr. Breckinridge was one that might be found by members almost every day in the week. Old members of the House have learned that it is not always possible to have their own way about calling up measures for discussion, or in keeping them before the House when they are called up. The Speaker was properly severe with the offending members, although the mental disturbance on the part of Mr. Breckinridge was so great that he disregarded for a time the command of the Speaker and the exhibition of the mace of authority.

The Hawaiian matter was brought up in the House to-day by the introduction by Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) of the resolution authorized by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asking the President to transmit any correspondence in possession of the State Department relating to the furnishing of arms by British subjects to the natives of Hawaii engaged in the recent futile uprising against the Government of that country. Mr. Hitt made a brief speech in support of the adoption of the resolution, and Mr. McCreary made a short reply.

At this point Messrs. Hitt, Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.,) and Heard, (Dem., Mo.,) addressed the Chair. Mr. Heard, as Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia, was anxious to proceed with the consideration of the bills on the committee calendar, to-day having been set apart for that purpose. In order to cut off debate, which he feared would shut out his committee, Mr. Heard moved the previous question, saying he desired to know whether the House should direct its affairs, or its time be taken by a representative who wanted to make a buncombe speech. There was some opposition, but the Speaker put the question, "Shall the previous question be ordered?"

Mr. Breckinridge had crossed over from his seat on the side of the House to the central aisle, near which, about half way

RECEPTION AT SECRETARY LAMONT'S

Elaborate Floral Decorations in Yellow, White, and Red.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave the first in their series of February receptions to-night. The floral ornamentations of the first drawing-room were in yellow, and the hostess wore a becoming gown of yellow satin. In the second drawing-room white flowers were used, and in the third red was the prevailing color.

The piazzas at the back of the house, was inclosed and draped in red, and the floors were covered with Oriental rugs.

The large company which greeted Secretary and Mrs. Lamont was made up from official, diplomatic, army, and resident circles.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she was Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
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For dyspepsia, colic, and exhaustion, no remedy like PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

MARRIED.

BETTS—STILWELL.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, by Rev. Wm. J. Harsha, Clarence Swarts Betts and Lizzie Maud, daughter of Wm. Moore Stilwell.

DIED.

ENOS.—On Friday, Feb. 1, Olive T. Enos, wife of the late H. K. Enos.

Funeral services Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M., at 20 West 51st St.

Baltimore and Cleveland papers please copy.

GRANT.—On the 1st inst., at Christ's Hospital, J. C. William Edward, son of Geo. M. Grant of Summit, N. J., in the 21st year of his age.

HASBROUCK.—At his residence, in this city, Feb. 1, 1895, John L. Hasbrouck, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LAWRANCE.—Suddenly, of heart failure, in New-York City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, John F. Lawrance, son of the late John J. Lawrance.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 1:30 P. M.

LETHBRIDGE.—At Lake George, N. Y., on Friday morning, Feb. 1, Mary Josephine, wife of Robert P. Lethbridge.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Lee Av. and Hooper St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

Boston and Concord papers please copy.

McALLISTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at his late residence, 16 West 36th St., Ward McAllister.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MERINGTON.—Jan. 30, at her late home, 141st St. and Grand Boulevard, Eliza Mary, beloved wife of Richard Whiskin Crawford Merington and daughter of the late William G. Connell of London, England.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, West 141st St. and Convent Av., on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Private burial at Woodlawn.

MEYER.—On Friday, Feb. 1, Elsie Meyer, daughter of Lilly and Dr. Willy Meyer.

Funeral private.

NESBITT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Feb. 1, Sarah M., daughter of Adeline and the late George F. Nesbitt.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 50 Bedford St., Stamford, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 2, at 3:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

SHEPARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, of pneumonia, Marguerite, youngest daughter of Margaret L. V. and the late Elliott F. Shepard, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, at 10:30, from the residence of her mother, No. 2 West 52d St.

SMYLIE.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, Wilhelmina A. Smylie, widow of the late Charles A. Smylie.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, 1,205A Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment private.

STANFORD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, at his residence, East Orange, Joseph Marsh Stanford, in his 53d year.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, Saturday, Feb. 2, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves by Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Cortlandt St., at 12:10 P. M. War veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., are invited to attend.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Grace Merritt, beloved wife of James Rutherfurd Stewart and daughter of the late Edward Merritt, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1895, at his residence, 137 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Charles A. Townsend, in his 79th year.

Funeral at 2 P. M., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895, at Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION

The Places It Will Visit and Length of Stay in Each Port.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The itinerary of Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution, for its West Indian cruise, as reported by him to the Navy Department, is as follows:

St. Thomas, Feb. 1, three days; Santa Cruz, Feb. 4, two days; Martinique, Feb. 7, three days; St. Lucia, Feb. 10, four days; Barbados, Feb. 15, seven days; Trinidad, Feb. 23, seven days; La Guayra, March 4, three days; Curaçoa, March 8, three days; Santo Domingo, March 13, two days; Port au Prince, March 18, three days; Kingston, Jamaica, March 22, seven days; Carthagena, March 31, three days; Colon, April 4, four days; Port Limon, Costa Rica, April 9, two days; Greytown, April 11, three days; Bluefields, April 14, one day; Little Corn Island, April 15; Old Providence, April 16; Havana, April 20, four days; Key West, April 25, one day, when the fleet will be dispersed to navy yards for docking and repairs.

Special Notices.

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Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer.

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In this collection are

Choice works by the following distinguished artists:

J. Van Beers,	J. Haines Williams,
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Theo. Weber,	Leon Moran.
J. Bellavoine,	Eugene D. Blaas,
A. Schroeder,	Will H. Low,
Francis C. Jones,	Japy,
Alonzo Perez,	R. Linderum,
R. Ernst,	C. Cervi,
G. Haquette,	Antonio Reyna,

Jules Lefebvre, and others.

To be sold WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, February 6th, 7th, and 8th, at 8 o'clock each evening.

On account of removal and a determination to open their new galleries with a most important collection of paintings.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on the afternoons and evenings of Thursday and Friday, Feb. 7 and 8, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, No. 389 5th Av., where they are now free exhibitions of miniatures, intaglios, cameos, and statuettes, for the benefit of the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, the City Mission and Tract Society, and the States Charities Aid Association.

THE LENOX LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 5th Av. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.

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OUR FIGHT WITH TAMMANY.

It is a rousing story of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Dwellings, Flats, and Down-Town Business Property Sold—A Tenement at Auction.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for the Kaliske estate, to a Mrs. McArthur, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 228 West Forty-eighth Street, 19 by 55 by 100, with gore lot in the rear, 75 feet wide by from 20 to 10 feet deep, at $16,000.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for F. F. Woodward the four-story and basement brownstone dwellings 152 to 158 West Eighteenth Street, one 20 feet, one 19 feet, and two 18 feet front by 60 by 102.2.

Mr. John Davis has sold to the Trinity Church Association the four-story brick building 213 Fulton Street, 25 by 82. The property will be used as an addition to the dispensary building, now at 211 Fulton Street.

Mr. John Harlow has sold the five-story single flat 257 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 84 by 100, at $23,000, and the three-story brownstone dwelling 41 West Ninety-sixth Street, 21 by 60 by 100, at $28,500.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to the National Conduit Company, at about $90,000, the two six-story brick buildings, with stores, 160 and 162 Pearl Street, between Wall and Pine Streets, each 24 by 85 by 97.4. The property was bought at auction at a partition sale, on March 15 last, for $71,200.

Mr. William Buhler has sold to C. Butler the four-story dwelling 47 West Eighty-eighth Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $17,000, to T. E. Shields, the five-story brick tenement 331 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 170 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Boulevard, east side, 85 feet north of Ninety-first Street, one-story frame shed by Henry L. Cammann; cost, $40.

No. 212 East Tenth Street, five-story and basement brick flat by Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 237 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $25,000.

No. 495 Broome Street, seven-story brick factory by Louisa C. Friedline of 116 East Eighty-fourth Street; cost, $37,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 225 feet east of Trinity Avenue, three-story frame tenement by Maria Hagel of 716 Ninth Avenue; cost, $4,000.

Boston Avenue, east side, 466 feet north of Perot Street, two-story frame dwelling by John M. Kraft; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 114 and 116 Spruce Street, seven-story brick store by Charles L. Harrell of 134 West Ninety-eighth Street; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 40 to 48 Eldridge Street, four five-story brick flats by Weil & Mayer, 227 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southwest corner of River Avenue, two four-story brick flats by Henry A. Brunke of 314 West Forty-first Street; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, three five-story brick flats by Richard W. Hawkes of 536 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; cost, $75,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats by Philip Higman of 708 Eighth Avenue; cost, $36,000.

No. 186 Second Avenue, by John E. Kaughran, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 130 and 132 Worth Street, by John Hooper estate, alterations to five-story and basement brick stores; cost, $200.

No. 523 East Seventy-third Street, by McGee & Lawton, alterations to two-story brick storage house; cost, $3,000.

No. 147 Elizabeth Street, by Henry M. Greenberg, alterations to five-story brick tenement and stores; cost, $8,000.

No. 65 South Fifth Avenue, by Cornelius F. Kingsland, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $100.

Nos. 309 to 321 Grand Street, by Edward A. Ridley and others, alterations to five-story brick stores; cost, $13,000.

North side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 170 feet east of First Avenue, by Michael Ganley, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $3,125.

No. 263 Water Street, by Mary I. Mettler, alterations to lofts, seven-story brick building; cost, $4,000.

No. 244 Front Street, by Isaac S. Mettler, alterations to lofts, six-story brick building; cost, $3,500.

North side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 200 feet east of Prospect Avenue, by Mary E. McCarthy, alterations to one and a half-story frame barn; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Frederick M. Smith has sold for William E. Verita and C. M. Creamer to Robert Lee the five pieces of property at 2,040, 2,042, 2,060, 2,062, and 2,064 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lee gives for $11,000 of the purchase money some unimproved property in the village of College Point, on which the builder, J. M. Kentana, will erect ten modern cottages.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Andrew B. Chalmers, as referee, sold to the plaintiff, Julia S. Harris, at $6,000, the two three-story frame buildings 1,645 and 1,647 Atlantic Avenue, 50 by 99.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

East Fourth Street, west side, 160 feet south of Avenue E, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 22 by 30; cost, $2,000; Louis Garda, owner.

North Henry Street, west side, 240 feet south of Driggs Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 42; cost, $2,000; M. Hildebrandt, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 1.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 183d St, 35x70; Charles Barnes and wife to Agatha V. Callahan..... $1

MADISON AV, 1,503; Anna Siegel to Mary E. Brady..... 16,500

PYNE ST, e s, 181.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x157x25x156.4; David M. Phillips and wife to Charles H. Cronin and wife..... 1

183D AV, 1,603; Anna Ulrich to Pauline Schreiber..... 23,000

COLUMBUS AV, 1,343; August Jacob and wife to C. G. Assenheimer..... 21,750

FRONT ST, 56; Leon Ulman and wife to Theresa Hertz..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 44th St, 24.6x100; Dulcena P. Mowry to Moses Sahlein..... 115,000

8TH AV, w s, 203.6 ft n of 130th St, 26.3x100; Joseph Aschauer to Lena Aschauer..... 35,000

GRAND ST, 579; Rebecca I. Hurwitz to Abraham I. Kantrowitz..... 1

ANN ST, 10 and 12; Franklin Chandler and wife to the National Park Bank of New-York..... 150,000

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 148th St, 50x90; John Giese to John C. Giese. 1,

LOTS 6 and 7, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Mabel E. Ernhout..... 4,200

CRANE PLACE, e s, 198.6 ft n of 174th St, 100x200 ft to AnthonyAv x100x200; Julia E. Hard and others, executors of Julia Hard, to Julia E. Hard..... 1

CRANE PLACE, w s, 185 ft n of 174th St, 100xirregular, and other property; Julia E. Hard and others, executors, &c., of Julia Hard, to Melvin T. Hard..... 1

CRANE PLACE, w s, 380 ft n of 174th St, 100x200; same to William A. Hard..... 1

CRANE PLACE, e s, 73.6 ft n of 174th St, 50x100xirregular; same to Frank W. Hard..... 1

SPRING ST, 141; Charles T. Haley to Frank A. Seitz..... 1

12TH AV, s w corner of 77th St, 95.1 x20 to North River x n to s s of 77th St x80; Edmund Coffin, Jr., to Euphemia S. Coffin..... 10

19TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Minnie Bachman..... 1

5TH ST, s e corner of 2d Av; 68x 20.5; William Herzog and wife to Robert Gray..... 21,250

76TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; William J. Turi to Joseph H. Turi..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; John McLaughlin to Yette Strauss..... 18,500

97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph Mandelbaum and wife to Joseph Holtzberg..... 16,000

106TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Thomas J. Fitch and another, executors, &c., of John Fitch, to Edward J. Donohue..... 14,886

124TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Jane Loughhead to Hannah Johnson..... 10

135TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Rody McLaughlin and wife to James T. Barry..... 1

129TH ST, s e corner of 4th Av, 24.11x80; Mary E. Brady to Anna Siegel..... 35,000

135TH ST, ss, 375 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Carl L. G. Leonhardt and wife to James T. Barry..... 3,250

146TH ST, 717 East; George F. Picken to William E. Burokhardt..... 19,875

145TH ST, 327, West; Edmund Coffin, Jr., to Euphemia S. Coffin..... 10

MAIDEN LANE, 62; Charles Himmelmann and wife to T. Gaillard Thomas..... 100,000

CHERRY ST, n s, 151.9 ft e Montgomery St, 2.10x40.9x56.5x18.3x7.5x 2.4x69.9; Rose Feinberg to Elise Hoebermann..... 12,500

GRAND ST, 679; Rebecca T. Harwitz to Abraham Kantrowitz..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 19; Christian Biersack and wife to Sarah E. Kaplan..... 1

FRONT ST, 103; Frances C. Shortland and another, executors of Stephen F. Shortland, to Henry W. Banks..... 60,000

BANK ST, s s, 266.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 21x95; William Dougherty and wife to Hermann Thalmann..... 11,500

BROADWAY, 601; John F. B. Mitchell and others to Ferdinand H. Mela..... 1

HUDSON ST, 277; Michael Donohue and wife to Eliza M. Bailey..... 28,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of Broome St, 20x200, to Mercer St, 28x200; Frederick Konig and wife to John T. Williams..... 100

CHARLES ST, s s, 75 ft w of Fourth St, 25x95; Ellas Kempner to Joseph Mandelbaum..... 1

BOND ST, 20; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another. 1

LUDLOW ST, 138; Josef Wisseithr and wife to Frank Feldman..... ex prop. and 1,800

WOOSTER ST, 98; Seth M. Milliken to Frank A. Seltz..... 1

BOND ST, 20; Sophia Mayer and husband to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

SPRING ST, n s, 25 ft e of Wooster St, 25x25x29x25; George Riehl to Frank A. Seltz..... 1

BROADWAY, 733 and 735; Leo Schlesinger and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons..... 265,000

36TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; John T. Hall and others to Florence L. Sturgis..... 77,000

83D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 9th Av, 30x 123.5x36x77.2; Leonard M. Thorn to James L. Robertson..... 17,750

24TH ST, s s, 351.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20.8x98.9; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Nelson S. Cumberley. 52,000

3D AV, 585; Isaac O. Shumway and wife to Isabel R. Clark..... 18,000

39TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of Madison Av, 20x98.9; Emma B. Stimson to George G. Haven and wife..... 62,500

320 ST, s s, 323 and 425 West; James Carr to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 1,000

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Nathan Kaplan and wife to Christian Biersack..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Patrick Gallagher to Alda A. Gallagher..... 25,000

82D ST, s s, 86.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 88x102.2x88x75; Catharine Collins to Amy Marsh..... 1

53D ST, 360 and 362 West; Theodore M. Bertine to Alexander Moore.... 1

84TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Patrick Prendergast and wife to Emma Reilly..... 10

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 74.2 ft n of 71st St, 28x68; Adeline I. Phillips to Hartwig I. Phillips..... 100

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 150x135.1x250x112.10; Ruth A. Wallace and husband to Richard H. Handley..... 42,000

84TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of West End Av, 30x46; Richard G. Platt to John C. Robinson..... 36,000

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; John S. Robinson and wife to Richard G. Platt and another..... 68,000

76TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Riverside Av, 40x irregular; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Alonzo B. Knight..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 150 and 161 West; John S. Cubberley and wife to William Cumming, Jr., and another..... 48,000

58TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Anthony Gref, referee, to Frederick W. Douglas..... 5,000

83D ST, s s, 387 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Amy Marsh to Catharine Collins..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 169.8 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x102.2; Christian Biersack and wife to Simon Cohen, ex. property and..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x80; Lewis Hyman and wife to the Babies' Hospital of the City of New-York..... 1

76TH ST, 224 East; Jacob Bernardio and wife to David Frank..... 24,500

125TH ST, 150 East; Helen C. Shannon to Irene N. McKnight..... 7,500

2D AV, 1,891; Rachel L. Epstein to Benjamin F. De Voe..... 1

118TH ST, n e corner of 2d Av, 80x 27; Henry T. Draper and wife to Elizabeth Doyle..... 1

128TH ST, 225 East; Isidor Monheimer and wife to Howard McWilliams..... 1

128TH ST, 253 East; Mary A. McGuire to Howard McWilliams..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Ferdinand Schindele and wife to Terese Cohn..... 1

2D AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 105th St, 25x96.3; David Frank and wife to Jacob Bernardik..... 24,500

12TH ST, 217 East; Walter A. Stirling to Howard McWilliams..... 1

PARK AV, 1,613; Mathilde Sistare to Mary J. Lewis..... 22,000

98TH ST, 214 East; Charles Rosenberg and wife and others to Albert Stake..... 1

124TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 40x100.11; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Samuel H. Gainsgorg, ex. property and..... 1

11TH PL, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Allen Townsend and wife to John Shields..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 126th St, 50x100; August Jacob and wife to Michael Elwein..... 39,500

122D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x101; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Anthony McQuade..... 100

134TH ST, 119 West; William Muller and wife to Daniel Orth and wife. 28,500

143D ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 20x100, and other property; Theresa U. O'Neill and others to Theresa U. O'Neill and others..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 378.10 ft s of 165th St, 18.10x135; Paul G. Decker and wife to Owen W. Rowlands..... 6,000

TINTON AV, s w corner of Home St, 93.4x90x irregular; Annie Ormiston to John W. Decker..... 1

LOTS 94 and 95, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania, 24th Ward; Frank B. Waterman to Dennis Mullins..... 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 22x100; John H. Metzler and wife to Constance H. J. O'Connor..... 1

GRAND AV, n w corner of Clinton St, 25x100; George Haywood to Emmaline L. Hughes..... 1,600

LOTS 114 and 115, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Charity P. Ernhout..... 4,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x160x25.4x163.10; Harriet S. Odell to Sarah R. Hallock..... 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

AGNEW, John P., and wife to H. S. Hoyt; 130 East 123d St, and other property, 1 year..... $2,000

ARONOWITZ, Louis, and wife to Charles E. Murtagh and another; s s of Monroe St, between Market and Pike Sts, demand..... 13,500

BURHANS, Mary E., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 53d St, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 1,000

BERNARDIK, Jacob, to David Frank; 2,051 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,500

BLATT, Joseph S., and wife to William Kritzman; n s of 118th St, 160.8 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years..... 5,000

BANKS, Henry W., to F. C. Shortland and another, executors; 100 Front St, 3 years..... 45,000

CUBBERLEY, Nelson S., and wife to M. M. Thompson; 230 West 24th St, 1 year..... 10,500

CRONIN, Charles H., and wife to J. L. Wells; e s of Pyne St, 181.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 5 years..... 2,950

DONLIN, Edward J., and another to Theodore H. Friend and another; n s of 109th St, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years, (two mortgages).. 15,000

DANZIGER, Max, and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 225 to 231 East 69th St, 3 years, (five mortgages)..... 70,000

DUFFY, John J., to Carolina McHench; e s of Tinton Av, 181.11 ft n of 152d St, 2 years..... 2,000

DECKER, John W., to John P. Duncan, as trustee; e s of Forest Av, 106 ft s of Home St, 4 years, (fifteen mortgages)..... 119,500

EPPINGER, Henrietta, to Elkan Naumberg and another, executors, trustees, &c.; 106 West 43d St, 3 years..... 9,000

ERENHOUT, Mabel E., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; lots 6 and 7, 114 and 115, Map Section A Vyse estate (two mortgages)..... 4,920

FOEHRENBACH, Francis, and others to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 46th St, 200 feet e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

FREEMAN, Myer, and others to T. R. Green; 13 Forsyth St, 5 years.... 27,000

FINNEGAN, Thomas, to Victor Gerhards; n e corner of 1st Av and 15th St, lease..... 8,000

GAINSBERG, Samuel H., to Am Bendheim; n e corner of Lexington Av and 124th St, installments. 17,000

GRAY, John A., to Lucy R. Comfort; w s of Prospect Av, 200 ft s of Tremont Av, 3 years..... 2,000

GOLDKLANG, Julius, and wife to W. B. Matteson; 3 Sheriff St, 2 years..... 2,000

HANDLEY, Richard H., and wife to M. J. Walker; s s of 55th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years..... 30,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, CITY property; sums to suit; second mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate, 177 Broadway, New-York.

A CHOICE COLUMBUS AV. HOUSE; NEAR office; paying 10 per cent. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

HESSLEIN, Samuel H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107 West 78th St, 3 years..... 9,000

Hawkins, Frederick H., to Herman Kertscher, and others; n s of 94th St, 130 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) installments.. 5,281

HOLZBERG, Joseph, to Joseph Mandelbaum; s s of 97th St, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,000

HAYWARD, George, to Emma Reiner; n w corner of Grand Av and Clinton St, 2 years..... 720

HALLOCK, Sarah B., to John F. Steever; s s of Webster Av, 325 ft n of Scott Av, demand..... 2,200

HEERING, Ludwig, to A. J. Sere and another; n w corner of 9th Av and 22d St, 2 years..... 25,000

IRELAND, John De C., to Arthur Smith; 88 West 3d St, 5 years..... 18,000

JOHNSON, Hannah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114 East 124th St, 3 years..... 6,500

JOSEPH, Ratschel, to Benjamin W. Jacobson and wife and another; e s of Avenue B, 75 ft n of 13th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 9,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to F. M. Jencks; n s of 76th St, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand..... 22,000

KIRKHAM, Mary A., to M. A. Straw; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 174th St, 3 years..... 7,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to E. L. Fancher and another, trustees; n s of Bond St, 342.4 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 60,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to Julius Kaufman; 73 and 75 West Houston St, demand..... 11,000

KASSELL, Abraham, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank and others; 19 and 21 Rivington St and 178 Chrystie St, (3 mortgages,) 4 years..... 56,725

KENNELL, Peter, and another to H. B. Auchincloss, executor; s s of 85th St, 166.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 and 3 years..... 9,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to F. M. Jencks; n s of 76th St, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand..... 33,500

LEDERER, Jacob, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 82d St, 207 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 8,000

LEWIS, Mary J., to Mathilde Sistare; 1,613 Park Av, 2 years..... 2,500

LERCH, Henry, and wife to Joseph Henning and wife; w s of 3d Av, 61.5 ft s of 155th St, 1 year..... 5,500

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Leo Schlesinger; 733 and 735 Broadway, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 130,000

LEWIS, Sarah, to Ellen M. Dalrymple and another, executrices; n e corner of 9th Av and 48th St, 5 years..... 8,000

McKNIGHT, Irene N., and another to Julia Moore; 150 East 128th St, 1 years..... 6,000

McQUADE, Anthony, to Gustave Lange; n s of 122d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 45,000

MOSKOWITZ, Bertha, to Harris Wolf and wife; 102 East Broadway, 2 years..... 1,000

MELA, Ferdinand H., to John F. B. Mitchell and others; 601 Broadway, 2 years..... 120,000

MANDELBAUM, Joseph, to Samuel Kempner; s s of Charles St, 75 ft w of 4th St, (two mortgages,) demand. 28,500

NEILL, William, and wife to John F. Condon; w s of Christopher St, Lots 13 and 14, map of William Burrell estate, 3 years..... 1,000

O'CONNOR, Constance J. H., to John H. Metzler; e s of Clinton Av, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 2 years..... 800

PERRY, James C., individually and as executor, and another to George H. Byrd; s s of 75th St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 75,000

PHILLIPS, Hartwig I., to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Columbus Av, 74.2 ft N of 71st St, 3 years..... 30,000

REID, Mary C., to Christian Zabriskie; 53 West 132d St, demand... 100

ROBINSON, John S. and wife to Nathan Federgreen; n s of 79th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,250

ROBINSON, John C., to Sarah J. Burby; 303 West 84th St, 1 year... 3,500

ROWLANDS, Owen W., to P. G. Decker; w s of Tinton Av, 378.10 ft s of 165th St, installments..... 1,200

REILLY, Emma, to T. W. James; 155 West 84th St, 2 years..... 3,500

SCHWERIN, Henrietta, and another to H. D. Goodwin; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 95th St, 1 year. 3,000

STRAUSS, Yette, to John McLaughlin; s s of 94th St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SELCHOW, Elisha G., and wife to M. L. Rutherford; 17 West 124th St, 5 years..... 20,000

SAHLEIN, Moses, to D. P. Mowry; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft n of 44th St, 3 years..... 60,000

STAKE, Albert, to Charles Rosenberg and another; s s of 98th St, 235 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

STRAUSS, Jacob, and wife to D. H. Fowler; 233 East 115th St, 5 years.. 10,000

SHIELDS, John, to R. H. L. Townsend; s s of 119th St, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 37,500

SHIELS, Thomas to the East River Savings Institution; 67 to 71 East Broadway, 1 year..... 30,000

SEITZ, Frank A., to T. M. Milliken; 98 Wooster St, 2 years..... 25,000

SAME to Charles T. Hayes; n e corner of Spring and Wooster Sts, 2 years..... 35,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and others to Lizzie Fellows; 79 East 114th St, 2 years..... 2,000

THE Church of St. Margaret to Kate Murphy; s s of Beach St, 150 ft e of Riverdale Av, demand..... 1,200

THOMAS, T. G., and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; n w corner of Liberty and William Sts, demand..... 100,000

THOLMAN, Hermann, to William Dougherty; s s of Bank St, 266.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 5 years..... 6,500

UNZ, Oscar, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, city; n s of 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 45,000

ZIMMERMANN, Joseph J., to C. B. Flammer; 1,661 3d Av, demand.... 10,000

SAME to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s e corner of 3d Av and 93d St, demand..... 12,000

WILLIAMS, John T., to Frederick Konig; s w corner of Broadway and Broome St, 5 years..... 300,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

CUSHMAN, Archibald F., and others, to Francis J. Cushman..... $4,031

HOFFMAN, Samuel, to William A. Darling..... 1,000

KORN, Max S., to L. C. Friedline.. 1

LINDEMANN, Oscar, to Albert Stake..... 2,000

LIPMAN, Julius, to Flora Lagowitz and others, executors..... 2,000

MURRAY, Sarah, to C. A. Bowron.. 6,073

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Daniel Robert..... 30,108

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, to Rody McLaughlin..... 3,500

McLAUGHLIN, Rody, to J. T. Barry. 3,500

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION to L. Mc. Morgan.... 11,500

PRINGLE, Maria L., to John C. Stein..... 12,300

STAKE, Albert, to Emanuel Strauss & Son..... 2,000

SAMUELSON, Jacob, and another to James S. Reynolds..... 3,000

SCHMIDT, Hermann, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 18,000

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York.. 100,333

VALENTINE, Samuel T., and another, trustees, to Sarah H. Powell 11,400

WILLIAMS RUBBER COMPANY and others to Harry B. Williams.. 1,000

Recorded Leases.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS to Herman Loewenthal; basement store, 111 East 59th St, 2 2-12 years..... $660

ASHE, Walter, to Frederick E. Kepler; s s of 87th St, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x100.8, 15 years..... 600

BININGER, Catharine, to Benjamin F. Saxton; store, &c., 2,189 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,200

BALDWIN, Frank S., to Michael Dwyer; store, s w corner of 141st St and Amsterdam Av, 5 5-12 years..... 1,000,1,500

COULTER, Mary M., and another to Charles McGinley; store, &c., s e corner of Lexington Av and 78th St, 5½ years..... 1,800

DE ST. PAUL, Charles to Louis V. Hengstler and another; store, &c., 50 Barclay St, 5 years..... 2,900

BARCLAY Street Refrigerating Warehouse Company (Limited) to Carl Baumgart; store, &c., s e corner of Barclay and Washington Sts, 2 5-12 years..... 2,000

JONES, Oliver L., to Ludovic Tripault; 470 6th Av, 4½ years..... 3,000

SCHUMACHER, Charles A., to Robert Alexander; 119 West 24th St, rear house, 3 7-12 years..... 360

WILT, Catharine, to John May; 302 and 304 East 6th St, 2 5-12 years.... 1,404

Lis Pendens.

144TH ST, n s, 279.5 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; 23d St, n s, 291.8 ft n w of 1st Av, 16.8 ft front; Isabella D. Sturges against Harriet L. Melville and others, (partition.)

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 119th St, 16.8 ft front; Mary E. Robert against William Osborn, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 102d St, 25.11 ft front; Charles S. Kendall against M. Elizabeth Alderdice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, adjoining land of C. E. Schwartz, contains 2 4-5 acres, 24th Ward; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Franklin Edson and others, islands, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78TH ST AND MADISON AV, s w corner; Fannie Falk against Mary H. Newcombe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV, e s, 82.2 ft s of 85th St, 20 ft front; Mary E. Graham against Charles F. Gregory, (action to recover possession.)

INTERIOR LOTS, between 84th and 85th Sts, near 5th Av; same against Charles Gulden and others, (action to recover possession.)

INTERIOR LOTS, between 84th and 85th Sts, 175 ft e of 5th Av; same against Nathalie Jarvis and others, (action to recover possession.)

ALBANY POST ROAD, s e s, ¼ of a mile n e of King's Bridge Station, 50 ft front; August Firman against Thomas Welch, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

53D ST, s s, 218.4 ft e of 2d Av, 18 ft front; Christian Hartung against Jacob Kahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

22D ST, s s, Lot 564, 16th Ward; Francis Farrell against Bernard J. Farrell, (action to declare deed void.)

ALBANY POST ROAD, s e s, ¼ of a mile n e of Kingsbridge Station, 50 ft front; August Firman against Thomas Welch, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

144TH ST, w s, 279.5 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Isabella D. Sturges against Harriet L. Melville and others, (partition.)

11TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A., 50 ft front; Louis V. Beli, trustee, against Annie Weinstein and others, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

160TH ST, s w corner of Railroad Av; Agostino Forlano against John McDonald, owner; Thomas McLaughlin, contractor..... $108

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 102d St; Robert H. Hammond against Howard E. Van Orden, owner; Van Orden Brothers, contractors..... 701

90TH ST, 62 to 66 East; Dominick Pelso against Frederick H. Hawkins, owner and contractor..... 1,400

BROOK AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 163d St, 54 ft front; William Nelson against Lewis Z. Bach and J. McLaughlin, owners; James O'Hare, J. McLaughlin, and James O'Hare, contractors..... 80

100TH ST, 148 West; Henry H. Amberg against Eugene Goll and Matthia Vois, owners and contractors.. 1,834

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

BEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.
AT POSITIVE AUCTION.
TUESDAY, FEB. 5,
at 12 o'clock noon,
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn,
THE FOUR-STORY IRON-FRONT BUILDING

229 FULTON ST.,

ALSO FRONTING ON LIBERTY ST.

Especially suitable for manufacturing, wholesale liquor, or storage business, café, hotel, &c. This piece of property has been held at $35,000, but must be sold absolutely on above date, subject to mortgage $16,500, at 5 per cent., having over a year to run. Splendid chance for investors. Will show handsome profit to purchaser.

Additional particulars and diagrams from ALLAN P. CUMMING, Esq., attorney, 55 Broadway, New-York, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 60 Liberty St., New-York City, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

HIGH-CLASS COUNTRY PROPERTIES FOR sale and rent; registered free. MILES WHITEHOUSE, 17 East 42d St., telephone call 104 88th St.

VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME.—Good stable; large grounds; sale, lease, exchange; price $20,000. Photographs at CONDIT'S, 67 West 23d. OTHERS ALL DIRECTIONS.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT, $25 TO $80.
These exceptionally desirable apartments of 7 handsomely-decorated rooms will be so maintained that small families may make leases without fear of the annoyance incidental to many apartment buildings. Flats will be rigidly under a two years' lease to thoroughly responsible parties. JAMES R. HAY, 50 West 98th St., or 7 Wall St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR ARCHItects, estates, and business which seeks quiet surroundings; in a central location; near Madison Square. Apply, by letter, to J. W. L., 40 West 34th St.

NO. 12 FOURTH AV.
First story, Store and Basement to rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

LOFTS TO LET.
5 WORTH ST., near Hudson. Very light; low rent. HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

8TH AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 34TH ST., large store. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Offices, houses, and apartments in New Columbia Building, opposite Nutley Station; all conveniences, including electric lighting. Apply to janitor of Columbia. Also new 14-room house to rent, $650.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—IRVING GRINNELL, James W. Clendenin, and Samuel S. Howland, as Trustees for Joanna H. Grinnell under the will of Gardiner G. Howland, plaintiffs, against ROBINSON GILL AND WIFE, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action, and dated January 28th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant 230 (two hundred and thirty) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Second Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with said avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, 99 (ninety-nine) feet and 11 (eleven) inches; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street 20 (twenty) feet and ½ (one-half) of an inch; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue 99 (ninety-nine) feet and 11 (eleven) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 20 (twenty) feet and ½ (one-half) of an inch to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Dated February 1st, 1895.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. f2-2aw3w&S

Public Notices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Attention is called to the advertisement in The City Record, commencing the 26th day of January, 1895, of the confirmation of the following assessment:

TWELFTH WARD.—179th Street opening, between Amsterdam Avenue and King's Bridge Road. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, January 29, 1895.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by snow flurries in the afternoon, east winds, probably much colder Saturday night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain or snow, much colder Saturday night, variable winds, becoming northwest, fair Sunday. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CARO

HIS MUSTACHE AGAINST HIM

TOO HEAVY, THE RECORDER SAID, FOR A REFORMATORY SENTENCE.

In Consequence "William Forest," Who Declared He Was Fourteen Years Old, Was Sent to Prison.

A young man with a heavy mustache was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on the charge of malicious mischief.

He fairly electrified the court and spectators, when asked his age, by replying, "Fourteen, your Honor." All questioning failed to get him to alter his statement.

According to the complaint, he had a few days ago deliberately thrown a stone through a window at 2,179 Seventh Avenue. He told the police at the time that he had no father or mother and no home. He could find no work, and he was willing to go to prison to get a place to eat and sleep. He repeated the story to the Recorder.

When he had ended his testimony, a gentleman stepped forward and said he had been retained by the boy's parents to defend him. He said the lad had a good home and kind parents, who could offer no explanation for his actions. The lawyer also corroborated the boy's statement as to age, but said he could not explain the mustache.

Recorder Goff said he would be lenient, and would like to send the prisoner to the reformatory instead of prison. "But," he added, "that mustache stands in the way. I will send you to the city prison for six months."

"Thank you, Judge," said the boy, when he was led back to the pen, whence he was taken to prison.

The prisoner had given the name of William Forest, which, it was admitted, was assumed. The lawyer would not give the boy's name. It was declared that the mustache was genuine.

GEORGE MULLER A FREE MAN.

Acquitted in Court of Oyer and Terminer of Poisoning His Wife.

George Muller, who has been on trial before Justice Pardon C. Williams in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with poisoning his wife, was acquitted yesterday. Muller's trial lasted nearly two weeks. The chief witness against him was his married son, Vittus.

The jury was out all night, the case having been concluded on Thursday evening. For a time yesterday morning it looked as if there would be a disagreement, as the jury still remained out over an hour after Justice Williams arrived. At 11 o'clock the jury came into court.

The clerk called the roll, and Muller stood up, pale as death, to hear his fate. His married daughter, Maggie Mossbach, and his two sons, who had testified for him, stood by his side. They were all trembling with excitement. The clerk asked the foreman, Edward White, if they had agreed upon a verdict, and he replied that they had.

"What is it?"

"Not guilty," replied the foreman.

Mrs. Mossbach burst into tears and kissed her father again and again. Her two brothers laughed and wept alternately, and there was applause in the court from the friends of Muller. The defendant was then formally discharged by Judge Williams and left the court a free man. He was surrounded by a crowd of his friends, who shook hands with him and slapped him on the back.

Mr. Graybill, who defended Muller, was overjoyed. Muller thanked his lawyer fervently. Judge Williams discharged the jury after thanking it for the attention it had given to the case.

James Burns's Bail Forfeited.

Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, forfeited the bail of ex-Ward Man James Burns, who was one of the first among the police to be indicted after the revelations of the Senate investigating committee. His case was called several weeks ago, but the defendant did not answer. His counsel, Friend & House, explained that he was absent in the South following the races, and it was hard to communicate with him.

The Justice then ordered the bail forfeited, but said he would not permit the entry to be made until Feb. 1, and then if they would produce him, he would let the matter rest. As he did not answer to his name yesterday the bail was forfeited. The ex-ward man is still said to be in the South.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Thomas Hickey and Thomas Moran were discharged yesterday in the Court of General Sessions by Judge Martine, each having been charged with murder in the first degree. It was alleged they assaulted Lizzie Belleck on July 15 last, and that she afterward died on Ward's Island. It was decided that no case could be made against the defendants.

—A commission consisting of William Irvin, Everett Herrick, and R. Perkins and a Sheriff's jury yesterday found that David Rosenfeld, who was a stock broker formerly connected with Schaeffer Brothers of 35 Wall Street, was insane, and advised the appointment of a committee of his person and property.

—Ernest Capparala, convicted of attempting to pass a counterfeit two-dollar bill on a saloon keeper, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, to two and a half years in the Elmira Reformatory. Capparala is only sixteen years old.

—Giovanni Posterari was yesterday placed on trial for murder in the first degree before Justice Pardon C. Williams, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He is charged with having stabbed Antonio Balto on Oct. 13 last. The men fought over a game of cards.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Felix St. Anna Gavin, appellant, vs. Luciana Gavin de Miranda, as executrix, &c.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard and Abraham Kling for appellant, Edward C. James and John M. Stearns for respondent.

The day calendar for Monday is: Nos. 67, 117, 63, 149, 152, 161, 163, 23.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M., in Part III. Room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of William Beck.

Wills for Probate—Jacob H. Stone, Charles A. Baudouine, Charles T. Nichols, Fanny Neuman, Elise Ward.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of East River Bridge Company—Hamilton Odell.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Stokes vs Dunn (two cases)—Ernest Hall.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Archibald C. Shenstone vs. New-York Electric Manufacturing Company—James F. McCartney.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Sheffield Farms Company vs. William H. Burr—Edward A. Acker. Edison General Electric Company vs. Frank B. Thompson—Arthur S. Cox.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:09|Sun sets...5:19|Moon sets...12:11

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:18	1:45	7:42	7:54
Governors Island	1:45	1:33	8:24	8:21
Hell Gate	3:38	3:46	9:52	9:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	2:30 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

Lisbonense, Brazil	.....	.....

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Ems, Bremen	.....	6:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Jan. 23; France, London, Jan. 14; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 26; Patria, Hamburg, Jan. 21; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; Marengo, Antwerp, Jan. 18.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Jan. 26.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.—England, London, Jan. 29; Runic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 31; Alvena, Port au Prince, Jan. 30; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Rhynland, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 23; Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 22; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 30; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, Jan. 31; Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 2.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—Principia, Dundee, Jan. 24; Wittekind, Bremen, Jan. 27.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Feb. 1.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Vyvyan, Yokohama Nov. 10, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Jan. 22, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Charles Loring, (of Portland, Me.,) James, Rosario, 100 ds. with hides to J. P. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Jane Adeline, (of Boston,) Sanborn, Turks' Island 19 ds, with salt to order—vessel to master.

Brig Varuna, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardener, Zaza 9 ds, with cedar to H. W. Ehrichs—vessel to W. Alford & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. E., light breeze, cloudy, hazy.

Sailed.

SS State of Texas, for Brunswick, &c.; Procida, for Lisbon.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Feb. 1, 1895, a fixed white reflector light will be established on the middle of the ridge of the roof of the keeper's dwelling, 780 feet N. by W. ¾ W. in rear of the light tower, at Sand Island Light Station, W. side of the entrance to Mobile Bay. The focal plane of the light will be 35 feet above mean high water, and the light should be seen 11 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. The light is intended to form, with the present Sand Island Light, the rear light of a range for entering the Main Ship Channel into Mobile Bay clear of all dangers, and should be kept open just to the westward of the light tower until Mobile Point lights come into range. When the light is in line with and obscured by the tower, vessels are too far to the eastward and too close to the spit of Southeast Shoal, and must work to the westward until the light is just visible to the westward of the tower.

Bearing is magnetic, and distance in nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 122, after No. 702, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Eighth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 5.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Jan. 18 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettincourt, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Jan. 27.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York Jan. 17, arr. at Santander Jan. 28.

SS Pine Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Wynne, from New-York Jan. 11, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Benlomond, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New-York Jan. 17, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Jan. 17, arr. at London to-day.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, from New-York Jan 16, arr. at London to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Daunt's Rock at 7:38 A. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, arr. at Naples at 9 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kampff, from New-York Jan. 22 for the Orient, arr. at Gibraltar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Jan. 19 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New-York Jan. 12 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Black Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Gorner, from Mediterranean ports, sld. from St. Michael's for New-York Jan. 22.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN HALL, 14TH St. and 6th Av.—Sunday afternoon at 4, address by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.; at 7:30, Horner's Orchestra; at 8, service of song; at 8:30, address by Dr. Pierson; at 2:15, Bible school, all children invited.

Week-Night Services.—Monday night, grand rally of Christian Endeavor Societies, prominent speakers and music; Tuesday, pictorial entertainment; Thursday night, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, "Profit and Loss," by Mr. Cornell; Thursday night, "Are Church Members Safe?" by S. P. Cadman; Friday, interrogatory night, an intellectual treat, S. P. Cadman; Saturday night, a musical treat. Noon meetings every day. Friday afternoon at 3, children's hour. Saturday afternoon at 3, meeting for women only, Mrs. Perry, leader.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by C. H. Payne, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of Methodist preachers' committee that waited on Mayor Strong; subject—"Shall We Complete the Surrender to the Liquor Oligarchy?" Prelude to address expected by ex-Judge Noah Davis; subject—"Shall We Legalize the Sunday Saloon?" Solos by Prof. Wheedon, Mme. Urbain, Miss Park. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D. Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Sorrow of the Cross"; at the close of the sermon, communion; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., Christian Endeavor Day; special subject—"The Great Company." Wednesday evening lecture by the pastor. Public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Evening meeting at 8 P. M., a one-hour service with full choir and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. The rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, expects to return and preach on Sunday, Feb. 10. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. William Henry Furness, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld. Musical service, 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, will preach. The public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ANNIVERSARY THE SIXTH OF ST. BARtholomew's Rescue Mission, 42d St. and 3d Av., next Monday night, 7:30. All Christians interested in saving the lost are cordially invited. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Greer, Thomas Edward Murphy, and other speakers expected.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East 14th St. and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, 4 O'CLOCK.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, northwest corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11; subject, "Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. The communion will be administered at the close of the morning service. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, West 68th St., Madison C. Peters.—At 11, "An Ideal Marriage"; 7:45, "Which Way—The Infidel or Christian?" Honest skeptics especially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., subject—"The Hidden Truth in the Doctrine of the Vicarious Atonement"; 7:45 P. M., subject—"Morality in Fiction—V., Under the Bonny Briar Bush; or, the Grand Simplicities of Religion." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d St. and Madison Av.,
Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion.
11, morning service, with holy communion. Sermon by the rector. | 7:45, evening service. Sermon by Rev. M. G. Thompson, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 29TH St., between 5th and Madison Avs.—The new chancel will be opened on Sunday. Services, 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion immediately after the morning service. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Lord's supper and reception of members at 11 A. M. Sermon at 8 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Lord's supper and reception to members at 10:30 A. M. Praise service, with short addresses, at 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Christ's Supreme Demand"; evening, "The Perversions of Atheism Answered"; Problem, "Is Prayer Irrational?" Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong, sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., Near Madison Av.—Institution of the rector-elect, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, at 11 o'clock; sermon by the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, who will act as institutor.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday, Feb. 3, 1895,
Musical Service, 4 P. M.

Christmas Oratorio.....Saint-Saens
Stabat Mater, (in part).....Rossini

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion at 10 A. M.; service, sermon, and holy communion at 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, SEATS FREE.
5th Av. and 10th St.
9 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., evening service. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school. Preaching at 11—"Loyalty to Religious Convictions."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject—"Heart Whole and Heart Failure." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 29th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Promise of Faith"; and 8 P. M., topic, "The Truce of God."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; evening subject—"Is Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' Out of Date?" Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening, preparatory lecture at 8. Welcome to all.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Reception of members and sacrament of the Lord's supper, morning at 11. The pastor will preach in the evening at 8; evening subject, "A Sure Remedy for Discouragement." Union Bible class, Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., service of holy communion, preceded by sermon by pastor; 8 P. M., sermon by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion and reception of members; 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor rally. Seats free. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square, South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Free organ recital Saturday at 4:00 P. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock; subject, "How to Overcome Evil."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services: 8 A. M., holy communion, 11 A. M., vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, will preach in the morning. The rector will officiate in the afternoon.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 3, 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"Social Reforms as a Means of Securing Social Peace." All interested are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th ST.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Silas,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M., Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening. Subjects, "Alleluia" and "The Evolution of the Church."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76th St., near Columbus Av.—Rev. Geo. W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. The monthly musical service will be held, Frank Treat Southwick, organist and choirmaster. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10th ST. AND 2d AV.—Sunday, Feb. 3, 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion. Dr. Rylance will preach. 8 P. M. Organ recital by Mr. Wm. Edward Mulligan.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services and communion on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE
will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON, 4 O'CLOCK,
in the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, E. 14th ST.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the afternoon of to-morrow at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening, service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Wallace Nutting, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing, waiting, or washing; best of references. 220 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. E. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; country or city. S. H., Times Agency, 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 1,021 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c. — By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. B., 201 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 758 8th Av., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French person; speaks German and English; good reference. 266 West 36th St., Renanse.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. M. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; by day, week, or month; is excellent bread, pie, and biscuit baker; city or country. B. S., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook; first-class city reference; wages, $25. 762 8th Av., near 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class German cook and housekeeper; wages, $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St., West Boulevard, store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant in small private family; best reference. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—To cook and do coarse washing, by competent young girl; private family; good references. Willing, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; no objection to country; good city references. 415 West 44th St.; ring Joyce's bell.

COOK.—By good family cook and baker; assist in washing; city or country; city reference. K., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with wash in small private family; city reference. S. D., Box 806 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in country, or no objections to boarding house in city. 229 West 27th St., two flights up, back.

COOK.—First-class; young girl; last employer can be seen. R. L., 106 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing or cleaning. 2,138 3d Av., second bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant person dressmaking by the day or at home; understands all kinds of sewing; good reference. E. B., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; make or remodel dresses or cloaks; perfect fitting. H., Box 849 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady with English and French; specially qualified to educate children without a mother; highest personal references. German Lady, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls; one to do general housework; is a good laundress and plain cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; country preferred; can furnish references. Call, three days, at 308 East 44th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl, from the north of Ireland, to do housework in small private family; reference. Devaux, 1,733 2d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or assist with housework; wages moderate. M. F., 694 3d Av.; fine third bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid and help do up-stairs work; reference. 104 East 88th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a good, strong girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework; good reference. 155 East 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly-trained English-woman; Protestant; hairdresser, dressmaker, and good packer; good personal reference. M. W., care of Mrs. Smith, 981 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; four years' best city reference; employer can be seen; wages, $20. I. M., 159 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; private family; city reference. 408 7th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 258 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; can be seen at 218 East 80th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of baby from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—Protestant; takes entire charge of baby from birth; bring up on bottle; four years' reference; wages, $20. M. J., Box 848 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To children over four, by refined, competent Englishwoman; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; six years' undeniable reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse or maid to grown children; good sewer; good city references. M. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, competent nurse; understands bottle feeding; is neat sewer; excellent references. S. W., 397 5th Av.

NURSE.—Takes full charge of baby from its birth; best personal references. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.; first floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a most competent, experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; has lived with the best families of Newport and New-York; highest personal reference. M. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. M. L., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress; good hand sewer and embroiderer; willing to work for $20; city references. R. R., 101 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city reference; city or country. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St.; Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; best of city references; last lady to be seen. 1,142 2d Av., corner 60th St.

WAITRESS.—Swedish; perfectly understands her business; good table decorator; first-class references. 715 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady wants to find a situation for her waitress. Apply, from 9 to 11 Saturday morning, at 77 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman. M. F., 53 East 55th St., present employer's.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By young lady; accurate and reliable; best references. J. S., 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; English; age, 34; thoroughly competent; good city references. M. W., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; 36; 6 feet in height; willing and obliging; highest references. James, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By single man; best city references. B. E., 661 6th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

Prepared to Officiate.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Rev. Mr. Bedell, who used to preach Methodist doctrine in Calhoun County, this State, was what is called "a jack of all trades." While he was living at Newton, it is related, a young runaway couple seeking to get married came to the ferry at that place and called for the ferryman, when Bedell responded to their call and put them across the river. While doing so the young man inquired for a blacksmith, as he wanted some repairs made on his buggy. Bedell replied: "I am a blacksmith and will repair it."

The young man next inquired for a hotel to stop at. Bedell replied:

"Come with me; I keep the hotel and will entertain you."

The next inqui

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINE

Their Thirty-first Annual Feast Held at Delmonico's.

DR. TUCKER ONE OF THE GUESTS

Speeches by ex-President Bartlett, President Stryker of Hamilton, and Others—Election of Officers.

The thirty-first annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New-York was given at Delmonico's last night.

The occasion was made especially memorable by the fact that President Tucker and ex-President Bartlett of Dartmouth, together with President Stryker of Hamilton College, were seated at the guests' table and addressed the largest alumni gathering of the sons of the famous old college ever assembled in this city at an annual banquet.

Previous to the dinner there was a brief business meeting, and the following officers, who had been nominated by a committee composed of Henry L. Smith, Sandford H. Steele, and Edward B. Condon, were elected:

President—Charles F. Mathewson, '82; Vice Presidents—Jesse Johnson, '63; Charles H. Beckett, '81, and George S. Edgell, '70; Secretary—Robert Noyes Fairbanks, '88; Corresponding Secretary—Jonathan C. Ross, '89; Treasurer—O. P. Conant, '79; Musical Director—W. T. Carleton, '91.

Executive Committee—Dr. Charles E. Quimby, '74; Philip Carpenter, '77; Morill Goddard, '85; John J. Hopper, '77; W. W. Niles, Jr., '83; Edward T. S. Lord, '91, and J. J. Rollins, '92.

The college men entered the dining hall to the strains of a lively air, played by the orchestra. At the east end of the room was the table set aside for the especial guests of the evening. At this table were Dr. Charles S. Dana, the toastmaster; the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, the President of Dartmouth College; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, ex-President of Dartmouth College; the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Asa W. Tenney, President of the General Alumni Association; Charles R. Miller, Charles F. Mathewson, and Robert H. Parkinson, '70.

Immediately in front of the guests' table was a small table occupied by members of the class of 1870, who celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary. They were Franklin Worcester, Ira A. Abbott, Lewis Boss, Francis Brown, Reuben F. Dearborn, George S. Edgell, Isaiah F. Pray, Sandford H. Steele, and Thomas H. Wakefield.

This was the menu:

Huitres.
Potages.
Consommé Deslignac.
Crème d'asperges.
Hors d'Oeuvre.
Palmettes, Varsovienne.
Poisson.
Saumon, sauce Hollandaise, vert pie.
Pommes de terre, Duchesse.
Relevé.
Filet de boeuf aux olives farcies.
Tomates farcies.
Entrées.
Chapon à la Viennaise.
Petits pois à l'Anglaise.
Chaisses de ris de veau Grammont.
Choux de Bruxelles.
Sorbet, Dartmouth.
Rôts.
Petits canards sauvages.
Salade de laitue.
Entremets de douceur.
Croûtes aux Ananas.
Gâteau Toronchino.
Pièces montées.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Café.

During the dinner stories of many old college pranks were told. Every now and then some one would look over toward Dr. Bartlett and speak fondly of him as "Prexy."

"Do you recollect the morning we painted all the seats in the chapel with red paint?" a gray-bearded alumnus would ask.

"Do I!" would be the reply. "Talking about the chapel, do you recall when we hauled that old cannon from Lebanon and placed it in front of 'Prex's' desk?"

"Talking about Lebanon, of course you remember how we used to serenade the 'fem. sems.'"

"Recollect the cane rushes? I hear that they have stopped them now."

Such were some of the snatches of conversation as the old days were lived over again.

The speechmaking began at 10 o'clock. The list of toasts was as follows:

Old Dartmouth—The Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of the College.

Greek or Football—The Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

The Loving Cup—Dr. Charles E. Quimby, '74.

Dartmouth and the Millionaires—Charles R. Miller, '72.

Reminiscences—Dr. S. C. Bartlett, ex-President of Dartmouth College.

The Travail of the Dartmouth Alumnus in New-York—Luther B. Little, '82.

The class of '70—Robert H. Parkinson, '70.

The Alumni Associations—A. W. Tenney, '59, President of the General Alumni Association.

The Green and White—Charles F. Mathewson, '82.

Dr. Dana opened the exercises by a few remarks on the occasion of the banquet. He told the members that their Alumni Association was the oldest one in New-York. Then he surprised them by delivering an address in Latin—not the kind that he uses in writing prescriptions, but the simon pure article. There was an air of mutual surprise when it was found that nearly all present understood him.

In a few words of deserved praise, Dr. Dana introduced Dr. Tucker, the President of Dartmouth College.

The Members' Association arose, and, as if with one voice, gave the familiar college cheer of "Wah-hoo-wah! Wah-hoo-wah! Da-de-di-Dartmouth! Wah-hoo-wah! T-I-G-E-R!"

"I bring to you greetings from all along the line," President Tucker said. "Dartmouth has set up its standard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Recently Alumni associations have been organized in Detroit and Denver. On the latter instance, Dr. Joy, who is eighty-five years old, was chosen President. He is preparing for a trip to the Holy Land, and he remarked to me that, in his opinion, a man should work for eighty-five years and then travel. I have realized that it is impossible for the widely-separated alumni to be together at any one specified time, and therefore, have made it my duty to carry the college to the various associations."

Dr. Tucker went on to say that he felt that some one college question of importance should be brought up for discussion when college men meet, and he wished to dwell particularly upon the modernizing of the older colleges.

"The college is not simply an educational idea," he said. "It is a great social unit. In the old English colleges the number of men does not exceed 500 or 600. Each college shelters its own quota, holds to its own traditions, and has its own masters. The undergraduate life of the big universities, it has recently been fitly said, must be broken up into small colleges. Our own old college stands for that idea—every great college will stand for it. I feel that we must make room for the new education."

President Tucker spoke in favor of the new education contrasted with the old, and held that in the modernizing of an old college all who have to do with it should be placed in a responsible rather than a critical attitude. Dr. Tucker then spoke encouragingly of Dartmouth's progress, of its new buildings, especially the projected Memorial Hall, and, finally, of the Fayerweather bequests. He believes in the traditions of the college, and expressed the hope that the visitor to Hanover a hundred years hence would find old Dartmouth Hall standing as it is to-day and has been these many years.

After the applause subsided Dr. Stryker, the President of Hamilton College, was introduced. His topic was "Greek or Football," but he only touched upon these things.

He began by telling the men of Dartmouth that he said amen to all that Dr. Tucker had said. He told of the close bond of friendship between Dartmouth College and Hamilton College. They are both the exponents of the missionary idea, he said.

"I must confess my faith in Greek," he said. "If I had a son whose lifework was to be a shoemaker, I would have him study Greek. As to football, it is all a matter of epidermis—hogskin versus sheepskin, so to speak. I believe in football, properly played. It is a fine, manly, hardy game, but I do not approve of the brutalizing and degrading exhibition made by two college teams at Springfield last Fall. The alumni are the men to see that there is fair play."

Dr. Stryker spoke of the close relation that the alumni should bear toward their Alma Mater, and said, in deprecating the taking up of specialties in college, that the object was to turn out a man. "The man who specializes least in college," he said, "is the man who specializes best in after life."

After Dr. Stryker's address a letter was read from Hiram Hitchcock, a Trustee of the college, on his inability to be present. Dr. Quimby then presented a silver loving-cup to the association, with appropriate remarks. Dr. Dana first drank from it, after which it was passed around among the alumni.

"Dartmouth and the Millionaires" was the subject assigned to Charles R. Miller. In introducing him, Dr. Dana casually alluded to the Metropolitan Club as the "millionaire's club." Mr. Miller said:

"Probably the worst place in the universe to learn how to become a millionaire would be in a club of millionaires. None of them would be able to tell you how to get a million. I notice that Andrew Carnegie talked to the Union College boys the other day about wealth, and his speech shows that he was unable to formulate a recipe. I find in the report of his remarks that he said this: 'Begin and lay by a portion of your earnings every month, and keep up that habit, and I should like to insure you at a very low rate your future millionaireship.'

"This is the trite and delusive old doctrine of thrift that boys have had preached at them since preaching was invented. I assure you solemnly, on my honor as a student of those matters, that there is nothing in it. It is what you make, and not what you save, that makes you a millionaire.

"Mr. Carnegie's talk to the Union boys is wholly empirical. He has no rational theory of his millions. For that reason he was unable to tell how he got them. Being unhampered by his experience, I can tell you precisely how he got them. He became a millionaire by concentrating similar, but scattered, energies. He brought together related processes into a vast whole. Combination, consolidation, and operations on the largest scale have made Andrew Carnegie a multi-millionaire. Mere saving would have done nothing of the kind.

"If you want to become a millionaire, follow Mr. Carnegie's practice and throw his precepts to the dogs. Control the forces of nature, control the products of the soil, the factory, and the workshop; control in great working aggregates these insect units that we call men. Above all, control the ground floor. I might add that a visit to the Ways and Means Committee room when tariffs are being drawn up would be time well spent. That sort of work enables you to control prices.

"Now, this is what I know about 'How to be a Millionaire.' Mr. Carnegie recklessly guaranteed the efficacy of his plan. I will guarantee mine."

When ex-President Bartlett was introduced he was greeted with the college cheer and applauded heartily for several minutes.

"I am here to-night," he said, "as one of the recent graduates, for in 1892 Dartmouth College gave me a degree. To what Dr. Tucker has said I promptly add 'ditto.'

"No college has had such a romantic history as Dartmouth. It has been called a small college, but it has never been a weak one. It is not a large college, but it is a great one."

Dr. Bartlett reviewed the early financial difficulties of Dartmouth, and told how it had overcome them and is now on the high road to prosperity.

Luther B. Little, in responding to the toast, "The Travail of the Dartmouth Alumnus in New-York," said that, from his optimistic point of view, he took it that all Dartmouth men were successful, and therefore that the toast was a difficult one for him to respond to.

"The Class of '70" was responded to by Robert H. Parkinson, and "The White and the Green," by Charles F. Mathewson.

In answering eloquently to the toast of "The Alumni Association," among other things, Asa W. Tenney said:

"Dartmouth College has been in existence 126 years, and during that time her graduates have numbered 5,105, of whom 2,422 are now living. Her first graduating class, in 1771, consisted of four, namely, Samuel Gray, Levi Frisby, Sylvanus Riply, and John Wheelock, the last of whom afterward became the second President of the college. Her early history, so full of romance and reality, antedates by several years the beginning of the Government under which we live. Her charter bears date Dec. 13, 1769, and was signed and given to the college by Gov. John Wentworth, in the name of King George III., seven years before the American Declaration of Independence was announced, and twenty years before the adoption of our Federal Constitution. Thus we see that our Alma Mater began to raise men away up in the wilderness of the then Province of New-Hampshire some years before the colonies began to build the American Republic.

"If there is any college in the country that can show a better roll of honor than Dartmouth College, me sured by the number of her graduates, then we want to hear from such college at the earliest possible moment."

It was after midnight before the 300 members of the Alumni Association left the hall with a hearty college cheer for their Alma Mater.

AIMS OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

THE METHODIST SOCIAL UNION HAS AN INTERESTING MEETING.

Hamilton W. Mabie Defends Zola—That Religious Papers Are Run for Profit Freely Admitted.

The Methodist Social Union met last evening at the St. Denis Hotel, 799 Broadway. Many Methodist clergymen of New-York and vicinity were present.

The theme for the after-dinner discussion was "The Religious Press," and the speeches were made by men connected with religious journals who were guests of the union. Richard Kelly, President of the union, presided.

Among the guests were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and H. R. Elliott of The Evangelist, H. A. Bridgman of The Congregationalist, Boston; M. H. Bright and J. N. Hallock of The Christian at Work, H. K. Carroll and William Hayes of The Independent, T. O. Conant of The Examiner, J. B. Drury of The Christian Intelligencer, W. B. Howland and Hamilton W. Mabie of The Outlook, M. H. Mallory of The Churchman, William F. Whittemore of The Congregationalist, and H. M. Robinson of The Observer. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who had been invited to speak, sent word that he had been detained unexpectedly, and could not come.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. James M. King, the Rev. Dr and Mrs. O. J. Cowles, the Rev. Dr. M D. C. Crawford, the Rev. Dr. J. A. B Wilson, Bishop E. G. Andrews, Joseph Fettrech, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stitt, Alexander Carmichael, Charles Olney, Charles G. Stitt, Miss Helen Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, J. E. Leaycraft, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Hilliard, Miss Emma Fettretch, Miss Hattie Stitt, Samuel Pullman, W. M. Baldwin, Geoge Fox, and James Culgin.

Hamilton W. Mabie, speaking on "What is the Relation of the Religious Press to Sound Views of Literature," said:

"The thought disseminated by the religious paper must be inspired with truth. Truth is what the world desires. We give too much, I think, of what people in the hospitals say. They should be our wards, but not the guardians of our thought. Their idea of life is apt to be too morbid.

"I think Zola is the most moral writer of the time, because he sees life as it is and paints it in its proper colors. He teaches us the folly of being influenced by morose and morbid minds."

H. M. Robinson spoke on "The Relations of the Religious Paper to the Family."

H. R. Elliott, speaking on "Should Religious Papers Earn Money?" said "There are 7,000 religious papers in this country, and you could count those that make money on your fingers. There is an idea that there is some one back of a religious paper who backs it up for the sake of circulating his views. This is not true. We are as anxious to get subscriptions as any one else. We do not think it wrong to make money."

J. M. Buckley of The Christian Advocate said it did not do for a religious paper to take sides with any one political party, as that would offend too many readers. There were good Christians in all parties, who object to hearing their own party condemned.

"A religious paper," he said, "if it is rightly conducted, is the most money-making institution there is in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

"A religious paper must not be too scholarly, either; that would reduce the subscriptions three-fourths. There are some people who must have genuine orthodox hash, and we have to give it to them."

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford spoke on "The Religious Paper as a Vehicle for Christian Scholarship."

Blaine's Cousin Appointed.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday appointed I. Augustus Stanwood accountant in the Department of Police. The salary is $2,500.

Mr. Stanwood is a Republican of the Twenty-fourth Ward and is a cousin of the late James G. Blaine. For many years he served in the Custom House, resigning to study law. He was the manager for Granville W. Harman during the latter's successful campaign for Register last Fall.

ALL TROOPS WITHDRAWN

But Master Workman Connelly Is Still Confident.

BROOKLYN IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE

Argument on the Legality of Carrying U. S. Mail Signs—Violence Renewed to Some Extent—Debs Due To-day.

After remaining comparatively quiet for several days, the strikers and their sympathizers renewed their violence yesterday to some extent in Brooklyn. The outbreak, however, was mainly confined to Third Avenue.

There were minor casualties all over the city, mostly collisions between trolley cars. A schoolboy was killed by a Nostrand Avenue car.

Justice W. J Gaynor heard argument on the application of James O'Connell for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad to resume the full operation of its system. The Judge will announce his decision to-day. The road claimed it had every available car in operation.

United States Commissioner Morle gave a preliminary hearing to President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Road, who is charged with using United States mail signs on his cars. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

All the troops were withdrawn.

THE U. S. MAIL SIGN QUESTION.

Mr. Norton Says Government Officials Ordered Them on All Cars.

President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad had a preliminary hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, on the charge of making illegal use of United States mail signs.

United States District Attorney Bennett appeared as the prosecutor. Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for the strikers, sat by his side. Ex-Judge Morris represented President Norton, who attended in person, in answer to the warrant.

Mr. Bennett charged that under Section 3,979 of the Federal Revised Statutes the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company had no right to display United States mail signs except on cars actually used in carrying the mails.

Mr. Morris entered a plea of not guilty for President Norton.

"I move the complaint be dismissed," he said. "There is not the semblance of a case here. The Atlantic Avenue Railroad is acting in good faith, under a contract with the Government which authorizes the company to display the United States Mail signs on every car on the trolley postal route."

Mr. Bennett turned to President Norton.

"Do I understand you to admit," he asked, "that you have placed United States mail signs on all your Fifth Avenue cars that run down Adams Street?"

"Yes," Mr. Norton said. "The cars, however, have been at different times used in carrying mail."

The motion to dismiss the complaint was denied.

Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan was asked to produce the contract between the Government and the railroad company. He said the original contract was on file at Washington, and that all that he had was an order from Second Assistant Postmaster General J. Lowrie Bell, directing the road to carry the mails on the Fifth Avenue route at least six times a week, and as much oftener as might be required.

Mr. Morris interposed the statement that any car was liable to be called on to carry mail at any time.

Postmaster Sullivan stated that this was the fact, as he understood it, and, in proof, he cited that the department was accustomed to send mail over the route in charge of a messenger at the sub-station at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

The United States District Attorney brought out that the contract for delivering the mail by messenger to the sub-station was independent of the contract with the road, and was held by a private individual. The messenger, it was developed, paid his fare and traveled as an ordinary passenger.

"This railroad company," said Mr. Bennett, "comes into court and defends itself on false pretenses. It claims that the contract under which it acted authorizes it to carry the United States mail sign on every car, when the fact is that the only mail carried, except in the white cars, is by a private contractor, having no connection with the company or its contract."

Mr. Bennett read the statute alleged to have been violated.

"No man or official," he said, "has the right to make a contract allowing a corporation to violate a Federal statute. It is ridiculous to suppose such a thing."

"It is wrong to say we have willfully violated the law," said ex-Judge Morris. "We base our defense on our contract, which authorizes us to carry mail on all our cars on the Fifth Avenue and City Hall line."

"We commenced carrying the United States mails on our cars," said President Norton, "July 1, 1894, and we put United States mail signs in cars. I was positively told by the Government officials that the contract authorized me to put United States mail signs on each of the nineteen cars on the postal trolley route."

Mr. Bennett said that, if the contract authorized placing signs on cars not actually used in carrying mail, it authorized a direct violation of law. He contended the Government had not authorized such a violation of the law.

The hearing was adjourned until 3 P. M. Monday, to give the United States District Attorney time to get the original contract from Washington.

Ex-Judge Morris said he was prepared to rest the case where it was, without the contract.

FOR AND AGAINST MANDAMUS.

Justice Gaynor Will Announce His Decision To-day.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, will to-day announce his decision on the application for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to run as many cars as were in operation before the strike.

He heard argument on the matter yesterday.

James O'Connel, on whose complaint the application was made, alleged that, by reason of the failure of the road to operate its usual number of cars, his employes and customers were not fully able to reach his place of business and that thereby he suffered great loss.

S. S. Whitehouse, for the company, said that it had done all in its power to fully resume operations. The road was operating its various lines and running all the cars it had at its disposal.

Mr. Whitehouse denied that the company was not operating its cars by reason of a determination on its part to change its business relations with its former employes. The company, he claimed, no longer had any relations with its former employes.

Mr. Towns, for the plaintiff, contended that the company had not made a justification of its failure to fully resume operations.

Justice Gaynor took the papers.

HIS RECOVERY DOUBTFUL.

Third Avenue Motorman Banks Beaten Into Insensibility.

Car 303 of the Third Avenue line, with John Banks of 86 Morton Street as motorman, David Riske of 240 Grand Street as conductor, and Patrick McAvoy as special policeman, left the barn at a few minutes of 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

At Fifty-second Street it was surrounded by at least 250 men, who in a few moments made a complete wreck of it. Then Motorman Banks was dragged over the dashboard and beaten into insensibility, while Riske was pounded until his body was covered with bruises.

The police stationed at the Fifty-eighth Street depot ran to the spot. The mob gave them a volley of stones and then scattered before any arrests could be made.

Banks has severe internal injuries and a possible fracture of the skull; and his recovery is doubtful.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR A CORPORAL'S RELEASE.

Col. Austen's Answer to a Request from an Employer.

Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment on Wednesday received a letter from Mohr, Hanemann & Co., Cotton Exchange Building, New-York, requesting the release from service of one of the firm's clerks, Corp. Edward D. Plate of Company I, on the ground that his presence was required in the office.

Col. Austen's answer, in part, was:

"While on active duty, the presence of men is required here; now the force is reduced one-half, and men may be permitted to be absent in proportion. I know of no instance where men are not required very much; indeed, I am myself, and I know the majority of public-minded citizens feel that more than ordinary sacrifice should be made to secure public order."

Two members of the Signal Corps of the Second Brigade have lost employment through going into service during the strike.

MR. FRIDAY'S AMENDMENT.

Speaker Fish Pronounced It Too Unlimited as to Time and Expense.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Friday, in the House to-day, introduced an amendment to his resolution for a committee to investigate the Brooklyn strike, enlarging the committee's powers by permitting it to employ counsel and stenographers, to send for persons, books and papers, and giving it all the prerogatives that originally had been specifically condemned.

Speaker Fish objected to the amendment on the ground that it was too broad, and unlimited as to time and expense.

Mr. Malby thought the committee would not throw away the State's money, and said it would be necessary for the committee to be empowered to subpoena witnesses, or no attention would be paid to summons.

After considerable debate, during which the Democrats rallied to Mr. Malby's assistance, Speaker Fish threw the weight of his gavel upon the proposition, and referred the whole matter to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Excitement at the City Hall.

There was excitement around the City Hall in Brooklyn last night, owing to the burning out of a section of the overhead trolley wire in Fulton Street at Boerum Place. The insulation of the wire, which runs along by the elevated station, became imperfect at 8:30 o'clock P. M., and the wire broke and fell amid a shower of sparks.

The wooden trough in which the wire is strung caught fire. An alarm was turned in, and a squad of police reserves was summoned.

A crowd of 1,000 gathered. The fire was put out at once. The crowd indulged in some hooting at the non-union men on the stalled trolley cars, but there was no disorder, and in fifteen minutes the cars were able to get by the break.

Struck a Wagon Load of Troops.

A wagon load of Forty-seventh Regiment soldiers, on their way back to the armory, was spilled out yesterday at Sands and Adams Streets in a collision with a Sands Street trolley car.

The soldiers were more or less shaken up and bruised, but they were able to proceed. The wagon was smashed.

The police arrested Motorman Frederick Stone of Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street and Conductor Thomas O'Keefe of 622 President Street.

Mr. Connelly's Bond Scheme.

Master Workman Connelly was asked yesterday how his great bond scheme was getting on.

"We are," he said, "getting the bonds ready, and will have them printed by to-morrow night or Monday morning. As the proceeds of these bonds I confidently expect to have $20,000 in two or three days, to give aid to those who need it."

Labor organizations, he said, would take $5,000 of the bonds as soon as they are issued.

Debs Will Arrive To-day.

Master Workman Martin J. Connelly said last night that Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, would reach Brooklyn to-day.

Mr. Connelly was in conference yesterday with leading officials of the American Railway Union and the American Federation of Labor. The latter officials, he said, were here to intercept trolley men coming from other cities.

All State Troops Withdrawn.

There are no longer any State troops actively on guard in Erooklyn. The soldiers were withdrawn at noon yesterday.

Twelve soldiers were ordered to remain on duty in each of the armories for emergencies.

Confident Mr. Connelly.

"We are bound to win this fight," said Master Workman Connelly yesterday. "The situation to-day is even better than it was yesterday or the day before."

New Wharf and Warehouse Bonds.

The United States Mortgage Company, the Central Trust Company, and the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company offer for sale at 103 and accrued interest $7,000,000 purchase money first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. These bonds are part of a total authorized issue of $17,500,000.

The subscriptions are payable as follows: Five per cent. on application and the balance on allotment. The subscription will be opened simultaneously in the offices of the companies named on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and will close at 3 P. M. that day, or earlier if so determined. The Franklin Trust Company is authorized to receive subscriptions in Brooklyn.

Application must be made upon a form to be obtained at the offices of the companies named.

The properties covered by these bonds comprise nearly the entire Brooklyn water front from Messmith's Stores, above the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, to and including the Erie Basin, on Gowanus Bay, making a total frontage of two and three-quarters miles. These and other properties to be acquired, for which bonds have been withheld, have been appraised by President Orr of the Chamber of Commerce, Martin Joost, and George W. Chauncey at from $26,750,000 to $30,000,000. The title to the property has been guaranteed in the sum of $20,000,000 by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York, and the guarantee is indorsed on each bond as issued.

The company has, in addition to the property mentioned, a working cash capital of $500,000, and is obliged to create a further surplus of $500,000 by accumulating for such purpose at least $100,000 a year until such second sum is obtained.

The average net earnings of these properties during the past four years were $1,519,510 per annum, excluding rents of leasehold properties and interest on bonds, and it is figured that a saving of $150,000 a year in office expenses will be made by having the properties under one management.

DR. ANNA WILLIAMS APPOINTED

She Begins Her Duties in the Health Board's Antitoxine Laboratory.

Dr. Anna Williams, a pretty dark-haired woman of twenty-five years, began her duties yesterday as an expert bacteriologist in the antitoxine laboratory, under the charge of Dr. Herman M. Biggs of the Health Department Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection.

Dr. Williams studied at Leipsic, and is a graduate of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she is now an assistant in the pathological laboratory.

Dr. Williams called upon the officers of the Board of Health last June and asked for permission to study in the bacteriological laboratory. After a rigid examination, the request was granted. She at once demonstrated a faculty for the work of finding and defining microbes and bacteria.

When the Board of Health decided to increase its facilities for manufacturing antitoxine, Dr. Williams's name was one of the first mentioned for a place on Dr. Biggs's staff. She underwent the requisite examination and came out with a high percentage.

RICH IN FISH AND GAME

Blooming Grove Park Association's Annual Meeting.

FIGURES OF A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Profit in the Clubhouse in Pike County, Penn—Statistics of Game Killed and Fish Caught—Stockholders Enthusiastic.

The Blooming Grove Park Association, an organization of prominent business and professional men of New-York and its environs who seek their pleasure in Spring and Fall in the game preserves and streams of Pike County, Penn., was represented by its stockholders at an enthusiastic meeting last night in the Hoffman House.

It was the annual gathering of the men whose money is in the association, and its object was to learn what the association had done financially and in the line of sport during 1894.

Vice President N. S. Smith presided at the meeting, which was held in the large assembly room on the first floor of the hotel. Among those present were:

Dr. Edward Bradley, Fred Engle, N. W. Condict, E. A. Cruikshank, Col. W. P. Roome, E. W. Snyder, William W. Greene, R. J. Leggatt, W. F. Smith, J. W. Smith, M. L. Freeman, J. H. McCoon, Alonzo J. Decker, Robert B. Lawrence, D. T. Kennedy, Charles I. Berg, E. W. Clark, W. H. McCord, C. A. Billings, B. E. J. Ells, Frank L. Fromen.

George S. Greene, Jr., A. B. Hall, H. B. Hall, Dr. Spencer M. Nash, A. H. Wellington, Charles T. Wills, Dr. Charles A. Leale, J. Blackburn Miller, Frederick Goodridge, J. B. Weir, William T. Woods, Howard Beck, Arthur Origet, James B. Baker, T. W. B. Hughes.

Secretary and Treasurer C. A. Billings read his report showing that the clubhouse at Blooming Grove had made $832.66 in the last year, and that the surplus was $2,808.38, and then he read the report of the Executive Committee. The report opens with a summary as to the clubhouse and its finances, and says:

For the first time we have been able to show that the clubhouse is self-sustaining. This has been accomplished by the Executive Committee by raising the prices for board, by cutting down expenses, and by giving personal attention to details.

The attendance at the clubhouse was less this season than during the preceding year, but that is accounted for by the late Spring, and undoubtedly to a large degree by the efforts or all persons to economize. What we need is that the members visit the club more during the Spring and Fall months.

After referring to the fact that the club had reduced the amount of bills payable to $7,700, the report says:

During this year we must establish a sinking fund of not less than 5 per cent. of outstanding bonds. For this year that 5 per cent. will be $2,000. Again $6,500 of bills payable are the personal obligations of your Executive Committee. While this committee wishes to serve the club to the fullest extent, the members of it feel that some action ought to be taken looking to the speedy retirement of those notes.

The committee suggested that a good plan to settle all bills now payable would be to increase the dues to $75 a year. The club now has 218 members, of whom two are life members. There are outstanding 255 shares, of which 37 (bond shares, so called,) pay no dues, though so long as they are non-dues bearing, the holder is entitled to none of the privileges of membership. We ought to place these shares so that they will become dues bearing.

Speaking of the property owned by the club the report says:

We own 10,000 acres of land. Of this, more than 5,000 acres is heavily timbered. We lease upward of 4,000 acres, so as to control the fishing and hunting privileges. Of the Shohola, we own about eight miles and lease upward of two miles. Of the Blooming Grove, we own about nine miles and lease about three. Besides, we own of Bright Brook fully five miles, and of Taylor's Creek, three miles.

Of lakes, we have Giles, Laura, Belle, Ernest, Beaver, Bruce, Westbrook, and Scott. Our lands extend north and south for sixteen miles.

We have as good a trout hatchery as any other club. We have a breeding park for deer, kennels for dogs, stables, boathouses, &c., and all the appointments of a successful club.

The report of the committee as to trout taken shows that the fishermen lured from their nooks in 1894 6,331 trout. Of these, 1,655 were taken at Blooming Grove, against 1,564 in 1893. At Shohola the catches aggregated 2,656, against 2,395; at Lake Giles 2,014, against 1,072.

At Lake Giles 309 black bass were caught last year and only 281 in 1893. At Lake Laura the catch was 1,554, in contrast with 1,136 in the previous year. At Lake Belle the zero record of 1893 was beaten by 107, and the total catch at the association's fishing grounds was 2,050, against 1,418.

Many pickerel, white and yellow perch, and various other pen fish were taken during their seasons, but the Executive Committee points with particular pride to the trout record.

Giving figures as to the number of fish turned out in the season of 1894, the committee makes the following showing:

Blooming Grove—Three years old, 1,340; two years old, 750; yearlings, 2,400; fry, 130,000.

Shohola—Three years old, 890; two years old, 1,475; yearlings, 2,300; fry, 140,000.

Lakes Giles—Brook trout, two years old, 4,145; rainbow trout, 210; land-locked salmon, 1,460; frost fish, fry, food fish, &c., 134,000.

Lake Laura—Rainbow trout, 50; food fish, 34,000.

Lake Belle—Food fish, 2,000.

This makes a total of yearlings, and upward, of 15,020, and a total of 340,000 fry.

According to the report there were on hand in the hatchery Jan. 1, 1895: Brook trout, yearlings, 10,800; two years old, 10,118; three years old, 4,250; rainbow trout, yearlings, 450; two years old, 540; a total of 35,158.

The association has also 5,000 rainbow trout eggs and 370,000 brook trout spawn taken to Jan. 15.

On the question of game, the report says:

The grouse shooting, which during the hatching season promised so well, did not prove a success. We killed seventy-five grouse, thirty woodcock, and twenty ducks. There were seven deer killed, four lynx and two mink and many other smaller game.

More deer had been seen outside the enclosure this Fall than in the last fifteen years.

The report closes with a request that members take a more lively interest, especially in the Spring and Fall. In a club that offers to them so many advantages in the way of sport and social enjoyment.

The report was discussed at length, and nearly every stockholder expressed the opinion that an excellent move would be to increase, as recommended, the dues from $50 to $75.

This committee was elected to nominate directors to be voted for at the meeting which will be held in July at the clubhouse at Blooming Grove: David T. Kennedy, Edwin A. Cruickshank, James H. Baker, William T. Woods, Alonzo T. Decker.

After the business meeting a collation was served.

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.—Advertisement.

The . .

Sunday Times.

In it will be found to-morrow, as on every Sunday, an admirable presentation of the whole world's news and all of it, gathered by special correspondents in numberless cities and by the United Press, the only real news association now in existence in America. Besides giving the happenings of the day, the many broad pages of THE SUNDAY TIMES will contain an immense amount of special matter, all of it timely, well-written, and interesting. The interviews in regard to that most burning of problems, the Problem of Domestic Service, will be continued. Among those whose opinions and experiences are to be given to-morrow are

Mrs. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Mrs. H. W. SHELTON, Mrs. R. P. LOUNSBERY, THOMAS B. CLARK, JUDGE CHARLES TRUAX, LOUIS SHERRY, N. CLARK, and Mrs. L. SEELY.

Some intimations in regard to other prominent features may be gleaned from the following headlines, which will appear over the articles in question:

Hunting the Bacteria.

Remarkable growth of the new science of bacteriology. Organisms which cause disease. Discoveries made in the last thirty years by Pasteur, Koch, Behring, and other explorers.

Bay State's New Capitol.

Perhaps the finest building of its kind in the country. An annex to an historic structure. Probable cost $4,000,000. A beautiful Assembly Chamber and library. Senators envious.

The February Heavens.

Venus reappears, low down in the west, soon after sunset. Her lustre and size increasing. Variations in her apparent diameter are very great. Curiosities in comets. Their movements explained.

Revolutionary Pensions.

Nine widows are all that remain on the roll of honor. An interview with one of them. Mrs. Turner, now living near Rochester at the age of eighty-nine, married a veteran who was past seventy at the time.

Women Are on the Staff.

The free lecture course not conducted by men alone. Several well-known women lecture. Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor a favorite speaker. Miss Proctor's astronomical talks. Miss Benfey interprets George Eliot.

The regular departments will all keep up with their accustomed standard of excellence. They include:

Book Reviews.

Always one of the most readable pages in The Sunday Times, that devoted to-morrow to critical consideration of the latest and most important publications will be found of unusual interest. Prominent among the works to be reviewed are two on the oldest of nations, "The Dawn of Civilization," in which Prof. Maspero treats of Egypt and Chaldea, and Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt," a most scholarly treatise. Besides these, there will be more or less lengthy comment on "The Russian Jew, Extermination or Emancipation," by Leo Errera; "Early Bibles in America," by th Rev. John Wright; a translation of Ferdinand Gregorovius's "Rome in the Middle Ages," and Dr. Buckley's "Travels in Three Continents."

The Dramatic Department

Will contain an appreciation of the art of Herbert Beerbohm Tree, based on the three widely-differing portrayals of character he has thus far given here; a full and interesting account of the preparations made at the Berkeley Lyceum for the transformation of that house into a duplicate of an inn-yard theatre of James I.'s time, for the performance, in the old style, of Ben Jonson's "The Silent Woman" next Thursday; sketches of the plots of the new plays of next week, and all the theatrical news of the day.

Amateur Sports

Of every kind will receive the expert treatment that has long characterized this department of The Times and made it a recognized authority.

Business Interests.

For financial and commercial news, for information relating to real estate transactions, and for facts relating to railroads, anybody seeking to be accurately posted turns instinctively to The Times. These departments are especially comprehensive on Sunday.

Other Departments.

These include a wide variety of topics. One page is filled with matter of especial interest to women; another is devoted to poetry and fiction; happenings in the National Guard are not forgotten, and half a score more only begin to make a list of what will be found in

The Sunday Times.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The annual report of the New-York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital for 1894 and 1895 has been issued. The hospital is situated at 126 and 128 East Fifty-ninth Street in a commodious and well-appointed building. It is one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the country, although it depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for its support. Its care of deformed children within its building is largely supplemented by its outdoor or home work, in which its physicians and surgeons make thousands of visits among those who are too poor to employ proper and competent surgical skill.

—The January (1895) report of the Excelsior Savings Bank, Masonic Temple Building, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, indicates that it is in a prosperous condition, having deposits and surplus of $1,500,000, the surplus for the year 1894 having been doubled. This bank states that it took advantage of the opportunity to buy savings-bank investment securities a year ago which have since largely advanced in their market value. Interest begins from the 1st of February.

—A collection of antique and mediaeval gems will be sold, for the benefit of the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the City Mission and Tract Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the State Charities Aid Association, at Durand-Ruel's Art Gallery, 389 Fifth Avenue, on the afternoons and evenings of Feb. 7 and 8. It will be on exhibition from Monday.

—A neat little book has just been issued by the Meriden Britannia Company in commemoration of its removal from Union Square to Madison Square. It is entitled "A Historical Sketch of Madison Square." It is tastefully gotten up, is printed on fine paper, and has a number of excellent

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MORE SPOILS FOR MORTON

A Power of Removal Bill to Cover State Officers.

PLATT AT FIRST OPPOSED TO IT

Argument that What Is Good for the City Is Good for the State—The Officers Who Are Affected.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A bill giving Gov. Morton the power to remove all State officers who are not protected by the Constitution will be introduced in the Assembly next week. It will be drawn on lines similar to that of the Power of Removal bill for the City of New-York, except that the limitation may be fixed at three instead of six months.

The scheme has been kept quiet, because it was necessary to shift the pressure of patronage, which has been crushing, from Gov. Morton to the new Superintendent of Public Works, G. Washington Aldridge of Rochester, and to the new Superintendent of Public Buildings, Frederick Easton of Albany, before announcing the fact that a Power of Removal bill for the Governor was in contemplation.

From one who is thoroughly conversant with the plan the following has been learned of its development: A power of removal for the Governor was first suggested by Senator O'Connor, at Speaker Fish's house, on Tuesday. Mr. Platt opposed it, on the ground that it was bad politics. So did Lieut. Gov. Saxton. Speaker Fish, Leader Ainsworth of the Assembly, and Messrs. O'Grady and Nixon stood by the Speaker. So did Senators Lexow and Parsons. The general argument was that the same victory that put the Republicans in power in New-York City put them in control at Albany, and that legislation that was satisfactory to the people of the city could not be unsatisfactory when applied, on broader grounds, to the State Government. Mr. Platt finally came around to the majority, but insisted that such a bill as that proposed was the kind of a chicken that invariably came home to roost. A committee of three was thereupon appointed to draft the bill, and it will be introduced in the Assembly early next week.

The officers who will be affected, including the clerical help, consist of the following:

Superintendent of State Prisons, Austin Lathrop; term expires, 1897; salary, $6,000; term of office, five years.

Commissioner of the new Capitol, Issac G. Perry; salary, $7,500; term of office, at the pleasure of the Governor.

Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Lewis Boss; salary, $500 a year; term of office, pleasure of the Governor.

The State Botanist, Charles H. Peck; State Entomologist, Joseph A. Lintner; State Geologist and Paleontologist, James Hall, have no specified terms, and can be removed at will.

Inspector of Gas Meters, Anthony Clinchy; term expires March 30, 1897; salary, $5,000.

Superintendent of Salt Springs, Peter J. Brumelkamp; term expires Jan. 19, 1896; salary, $1,500.

Factory Inspector, James Connelly; term expires April 10, 1896; salary, $2,000 and travelling expenses.

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration; likely to be legislated out of existence anyway, and reformed under a single-headed commission.

Forest Commission; to be reorganized under legislative enactment.

Commissioner of Claims, Hugh Reilly; term expires Dec. 31, 1897; Wilbur F. Porter, Jan. 12, 1898; George M. Bcebe, Dec. 31, 1899; salaries, $5,000.

Railroad Commissioners, Samuel A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chapin, and Michael Richard; salaries, $5,000; term of office, five years.

Superintendent of Insurance, James F. Pierce; term of office, two years; time expires, Feb. 1, 1897; salary, $7,000.

State Commission in Lunacy, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Henry A. Reeves, and Goodwin Brown; salaries, $5,000; term of office, six years.

Commissioner of Labor, Thomas J. Dowling; term expires Jan. 25, 1896; salary, $3,000 a year.

Superintendent of the Banking Department, Charles M. Preston, who is believed to have under consideration an appointment in a large banking institution in New-York City.

State Assessors, William H. Wood, John A. Mason, and Henry A. Brewster; term expires Jan. 10, 1896; salary, $2,500 and expenses, $500 a year.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Fred C. Schraub; term expires April 19, 1896; salary, $4,000 and expenses.

Mining Inspector, Robert H. Rogers; term expires March 16, 1896; salary, $3,000 and actual expenses.

When the bill reaches the Executive Chamber there will be no delay, probably, in going through the formality that will make it a law.

MAYOR'S POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

Speaker Fish Says It Will Be Passed Soon with a Six Months' Limit.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—According to Speaker Fish, whose position in the Legislature and in the Republican Party entitles his utterances to the dignity of authority, the Mayor's Power of Removal bill will pass next week.

"I do not know in exactly what shape it will pass," he continued, "but I do not believe that there will be a contest between the two houses, because of the desire to get some removal bill through, in order to clean out that nest down there and give the Mayor all the authority he asks for. I believe that the Assembly will take the Senate amendments, for a six months' limit, but in so saying I voice merely my individual opinion."

In regard to the probable course on ballot measures, he said: "I think we shall probably pass a measure in line with the Governor's suggestions, a blanket ballot, with emblems, and without a paster."

Mr. Fish said that it would be necessary to keep the appropriations down this year as low as possible, on account of the great deficiency in the revenues. As to the probable length of the session, he said: "I suppose we shall reach a final adjournment about the first week in May. Of course, these constitutional amendments have devolved upon us a great deal of extra work, and the bills have to be very carefully considered, and must often be recalled for amendment and modification. If we get through by that time, we shall be doing very well."

The general appropriation will be reported to the House next Thursday. Owing to the increased salary for the Judges of New-York who have been promoted by the new Constitution, and for the increased number of Senators and members of Assembly next year, the aggregate will be much larger than it was last year.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Money for Town Fairs—To Reorganize the New-York Park Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were the following:

By Mr. Smith—Providing that whenever the money to be distributed for town fairs shall reach $20,000, the sum of $2,000 shall be paid to such societies as have paid for three years $3,000 annually in premiums, such payment to be made in lieu of any participation in money collected from racing associations.

By Mr. Percy—Reorganizing the New-York Park Board, providing for a new commission of five members, and that no subordinates shall receive over $5,000 in salary.

By Mr. Hamilton—Prohibiting the laying of railroad tracks on St. Nicholas Avenue, New-York, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

By Mr. Stewart—Reorganizing the Mount Vernon Police Department.

By Mr. Wilds—Prohibiting betting on race tracks and in poolrooms.

By Mr. E. L. Smith—Making it felony to transfer any bet or wager from one place to another within the State, or to sell pools.

By Mr. Chapman—Relative to taxable transfers of property, (provides that when the same is over $10,000 it shall be taxed 1 per cent., and that in counties of over 60,000 population there shall be a "transfer tax clerk" at $1,200, and that the Surrogate shall be entitled to $100 expenses. In other counties the Surrogate's clerk shall get $2 for each estate.

The Theatre Hat Bill Amended.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Wray of Kings, as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on General Laws, reported favorably to the House to-day the Cutler bill legislating against big hats at the theatres. The committee has held two arguments upon the bill, and now it is pretty certain that the bill is constitutional in all points. It has been radically amended. The one who obstructs the view of another, under the bill, as amended, must be ejected from the house, but cannot be fined $20 for misdemeanor. In brief, the bill now makes the owner or lessee of the theatre liable for the comfort of patrons.

Investigators from the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Lieutenant Governor appointed to-day, as the Senate representatives on the special committee to investigate State commissions, Senators Mullin, Higgins, Kilburn, and Parker.

FUNERAL OF WARD M'ALLISTER

Services Will be Conducted in Grace Church by Bishop Thompson—Pall Bearers Who Have Accepted.

Arrangements for the funeral of Ward McAllister, who died at his home, 16 West Thirty-sixth Street, Thursday evening, had not been fully completed last night.

The funeral will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock, in Grace Church. Bishop Thompson of Mississippi will officiate. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church.

The music will be by the full vested church choir, under the direction of J. M. Helfenstein, the choirmaster. The selection of the music had not been made last evening. In the committal service, however, Goss's anthem, "I Heard a Voice," will be sung.

There will be twelve pall bearers. Word of acceptance had been received last night from eight. They are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Bradley Martin, James S. Burden, Byam K. Stevens, James W. Gerard, Frederick Thompson, and J. F. Laubat. Gov. Morton, Frederick Sheldon, Edward A. Post, and Rudolph Robinson had not been heard from last night.

The body of Mr. McAllister will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, and placed in a receiving vault. The family has not decided where the burial will be.

H. H. McAllister said last evening that the funeral services would be as simple as possible. The details, including the selection of the music, the son said, had been left to his uncle, the Rev. Dr. McAllister, to whom Ward McAllister's last words were spoken.

The home of the McAllister family was visited yesterday by hundreds of Ward McAllister's New-York friends, who called to leave messages of condolence. Telegrams were received from all parts of the United States. A great many messages were also cabled from Europe, where Mr. McAllister was widely known.

The funeral arrangements are under the direction of M. H. Partridge, sexton of Grace Church.

MOURNING FRIENDS ATTENDED

FUNERAL OF MERCHANT AND SHIPBUILDER, ISAAC F. CHAPMAN.

Services Conducted by His Old Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas—Laid in Greenwood Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Isaac F. Chapman was held yesterday morning at his late residence, 13 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, and many friends gathered at the house to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the dead merchant and shipbuilder.

The spacious parlors were filled by mourning friends, and those who could not be accommodated in the rooms stood in the hallway and on the stairs.

There was present a large representation of the old merchants of New-York, among them being C. R. Flint, W. B. Flint, Capt. Ambrose Snow, A. D. Snow, Levi Burgess, E. B. Sutton, James W. Elwell, Josiah J. White, George Thorne, William H. Ropes, Walter P Ropes, William J. Murray, Frank B. Chapman, Ansel L. White, William Cochran, Edward L. Carey, C. R. Helfield, Albert Bruen, Lewis T. Lazell, W. D. Gleason, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, the Rev. W. J. Southerton, the Rev. Robert T. Middleditch, James M. Blackford, Capt. D. A. Scribner, Charles S. Kendall, and John Wild.

The body of the dead merchant, inclosed in a handsome black cloth-covered casket with silver mountings, rested on a catafalque in the front parlor, and was covered with beautiful floral tributes, placed there by members of the family.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, former pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn, who was assisted by the Rev. Courtland Myers, the present pastor. Mr. Chapman had been a member of the church for many years, and Dr. Thomas, who is now President of the Newtown Theological Seminary, at Newtown, Mass., and had been a friend of the family for over thirty years, acted at the urgent request of the relatives.

The services began with the singing of the hymn "Rock of Ages." The Rev. Dr. Myers delivered a prayer, and read the Scriptures.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas then preached an eloquent discourse, in which he spoke of the friendship he had enjoyed with Mr. Chapman for over thirty years, and paid a just tribute of respect to the dead merchant, whose career, he said, was marked by strict business integrity, and who had lived a simple, unostentatious Christian life.

The hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" was sung, and the benediction was pronounced. The friends were then given an opportunity to look upon the face of the dead merchant. The interment was attended by the members of the family only, and was in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

NO REPORT FROM GRAND JURY

Superintendent Byrnes in Consultation with the District Attorney and Young Women Who May Be Witnesses.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury adjourned yesterday without presenting any indictments.

There was a report about the Criminal Courts Building that indictments would be presented during the day against members of the Police Department.

This report was occasioned by the presence of Superintendent Byrnes at the District Attorney's office. He arrived early, and was at once shown to Col. Fellows's private room, and in a few minutes a special messenger was sent for Austen G. Fox, special counsel of the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Mr. Fox returned with the messenger and joined Col. Fellows and Superintendent Byrnes. A few minutes later the messenger again departed, and returned with three young women, all richly attired, who held subpoenas to appear before the Grand Jury.

They were in conference with Col. Fellows, Mr. Fox, and Superintendent Byrnes for a half hour, and then left the building. It was thought that two of them were the young women Judge Ingraham committed to the House of Detention Thursday afternoon, and of whom nothing could be learned.

Superintendent Byrnes left shortly after the women. He refused to make known the nature of the conference or the reason for its being held.

Col. Fellows, when asked how long the Extraordinary Grand Jury would sit, replied:

"It has no particular term, and may sit forever. It was not appointed for any particular term, but to perform certain work, and it will in all probability sit until its work is accomplished. I have no idea when it will report, and do not dare to hazard a guess."

TURKEYS HAVE THEIR DAY

Big Crowd of Visitors at the Show in Madison Square Garden.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR THE POULTRY

Awards to the Breeding Yards and to the Owners of Fine Bred Birds—Fanciers Meet and Elect Officers.

There was a big crowd in the Madison Square Garden yesterday enjoying the poultry and pigeon show. In the evening, too, the number of visitors had not decreased. The proud prizewinners had many admirers up to the time the chanticleer orchestra ended its music.

The turkey exhibit, especially, attracted a great deal of attention during the day, and there was particular admiration for the occupants of a pen presided over by George Wolff of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The owner of the birds is John Ferguson of Clarksville, Tenn.

Many sales were made, and good prices were obtained. In one of the breeding yards only two tenants out of an original ten remain.

Prizes to Breeding Yards.

The following first prizes were awarded yesterday:

Light Brahmas, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; Dark Brahmas, William A. Pease, Middletown, Ohio; Buff Cochin, (American standard,) Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass.; Partridge Cochins, (American standard,) George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn.; Black Cochins, (American standard,) R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y.; White Cochins, (American standard,) Thomas C. Allen, Glassboro, N. J.; Buff Cochins, (full-feathered,) R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y.; Black Langshans, Dr. F. M. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y.; White Langshans, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y.; Barred Plymouth Rocks, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; White Plymouth Rocks, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; Buff Plymouth Rocks, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Silver Laced Wyandottes, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; Golden Laced Wyandottes, M. D. Hinds, Port Dickerson, N. Y.; White Wyandottes, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Buff Wyandottes, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; White-faced Black Spanish, R. A. Rowan, Pasadena, Cal.; Blue Andalusians, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; S. C. White Leghorns, Ezra Corneli, Ithaca, N. Y.; S. C. Brown Leghorns, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; S. C. Buff Leghorns, E. P. Shepherd, Croton Falls, N. Y.; S. C. Silver Duckwing Leghorns, J. W. Fiske, Passaic, N. J.; R. C. White Leghorns, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; R. C. Brown Leghorns, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Black Minorcas, Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; White-Crested Black Polish, W. J. Stanton, 56 Dey Street, N. Y.; Golden Polish, Emil Garnjoist, Yonkers, N. Y.; Silver-Bearded Polish, Comins & Butterfield, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Golden Bearded Polish, William McNeil, London, Canada; Golden Spangled Hamburgs, William McNeil, London, Canada; Houdans, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Pit Games Woodriff & Strange, Irvington, N. Y.; Indian Games, D. A. Mount, Jamesburg, N. J.; Pekin Ducks, Charles F. Newman, Huguenot, S. I.; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, A. A. Parker, West Bergen, Jersey City, N. J.; Buff Cochin Bantams, E. Lathan, Flatbush, N. Y.; Black Cochin Bantams, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn.; Silver Duckwing Bantams, A. C. Treischer, M. D., Elizabethtown, Penn.; Bronze Turkeys, E. M. & W. Ferguson, Fishers Island, N. Y.; White Plymouth Rocks, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; Buff Brahmas, B. F. Buffington, Fall River, Mass.

Awards for Poultry.

Pit, color Game Hens, C. Sumner Smith, Garden City, N. Y.; Pit, any color, Game Cockerels, Rodman Brothers, Queens, N. Y.; Pit, any color, Game Pullets, Keeney & Balentine, Hackensack, N. J.; Indian Game Cocks, Miss Fannie Brooks, West Bedford, Mass.; Indian Game Cockerels, E. M. & W. Ferguson, Fisher's Island, N. Y.; Indian Game Pullets, F. E. Mege & Co., Newberne, N. C.; White Indian Game Hens, Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J.; White Indian Game Cockerels, Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Sumatra Cocks, Nelson R. Wood, Washington, D. C.; Sumatra Hens, Nelson R. Wood, Washington, D. C.; Sumatra Cockerels, C. J. Daniels, Port Hope, Canada; Sumatra Pullets, C. J. Daniels, Port Hope, Canada; Ascel, any color, Males, C. Sumner Smith, Garden City, N. Y.; Ascel, any color, Females, C. Sumner Smith, Garden City, N. Y.; Frizzle, Males, Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Frizzle, Females, Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Surplese, Males, John W. Mettler, East Millstone, N. J.

White Plymouth Rock Cocks, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; G. C. Morris, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; White Plymouth Rock Pullets, D. L. Mann, Camden, N. Y.; Buff Plymouth Rock Cocks, G. M. Woods & Brother, Leaman Place, Penn.; Buff Plymouth Rock Hens, J. B. Wilson, Worcester, Mass.; Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Santee & Cunningham, Chenango Bridge, N. Y.; Buff Plymouth Rock Pullets, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Black Java Cockerels, J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Black Java Pullets, J. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Blue Andalusian Cocks, C. C. Keyser, Lower Providence, Penn.; Blue Andalusian Hens, Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Blue Andalusian Cockerels, A. C. Keyser, Lower Providence, Penn.; Blue Andalusian Pullets, A. C. Keyser, Lower Providence, Penn.; Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets, F. L. Edwards, Westville, Conn.; Single Comb Brown Leghorn Pullets, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Golden Pencled Hamburg Cocks, William McNeil, London, Canada; Silver Gray Dorking Cocks, George B. Inches, North Grafton, Mass.; Silver Gray Dorking Hens, Watson Westphal, Sayre, Penn.; Silver Gray Dorking Cockerels, Charles F. Newman, Huguenot, S. I.; Silver Gray Dorking Pullets, Watson Westphal, Sayre, Penn.; Houdan Cocks, N. A. Grant, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Houden Hens, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Daniel Pinckney, South Onondaga, N. Y.; Houdan Cockerels, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Houdan Pullets, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Pekin Drake, hatched prior to 1894, A. J. Hallock, Speonk, N. Y.; Pekin Ducks, hatched prior to 1894, Charles F. Newman, Huguenot, S. I.

Pekin Drakes, hatched 1894, A. J. Hallock, Speonk, N. Y.; Pekin Ducks, hatched 1894, A. J. Hallock, Speonk, N. Y.; Rouen Drakes, any age, W. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N. Y.; Rouen Ducks, any age, J. Brett, Closter, N. J.; any other variety of drakes, (Black Muscovy,) Timothy Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; any other variety of ducks, (Black Muscovy,) T. Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; Wood Ducks, Miss Selma Wieners, College Point, N. Y.; any other variety White Call, Gray Call, T. Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Cocks, B. C. Thornton, Richland, N. J.; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Hens, B. C. Thornton, Richland, N. J.; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Cockerels, A. E. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.; Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Pullets, A. E. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.; Brown-Red Game Bantam Cocks, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; Brown-Red Game Bantam Hens, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; Brown-Red Game Bantam Cockerels, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J.; Brown-Red Game Bantam Pullets, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J.; Red Pile Game Bantam Cocks, C. P. Earle, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Red Pile Game Bantam Hens, F. P. Magoun, 15 Wall Street, New-York; Red Pile Game Bantam Cockerels, F. P. Magoun, Wall Street, New-York; Red Pile Game Bantam Pullets, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; Golden Duckwing Game Bantam Cocks, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; Golden Duckwing Game Bantam Hens, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; Golden Duckwing Game Bantam Cockerels, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; Golden Duckwing Game Bantam Pullets, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J.; Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Cocks, A. S. Whiting, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Hens, B. C. Thornton, Richland, N. J.

Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Cockerels, William Barber, Toronto, Canada; Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Pullets, William Barber, Toronto, Canada; White Game Bantam Cocks, Louis P. Graham, Philadelphia, Penn.; any other color Game Bantam Hens, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; any other color Game Bantam Cockerels, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H.; any other color Game Bantam Pullets, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mahwah, N. J.; Golden Seabright Bantam Cocks, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; Golden Seabright Bantam Hens, William McNeil, London, Canada; Golden Seabright Bantam Cockerels, William McNeil, London, Canada; Golden Seabright Bantam Pullets, Richard Oke, London, Canada; Silver Seabright Bantam Cocks, William McNeil, London, Canada; Silver Seabright Bantam Hens, W. J. Andrus, Hackensack, N. J.; Silver Seabright Bantam Cockerels, Allen Grant, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Silver Seabright Bantam Pullets, W. J. Andrus, Hackensack, N. J.; Buff Pekin or Cochin Bantam Cocks, Richard A. Homeyer, Middle Village, L. I.; Buff Pekin or Cochin Bantam Hens, T. R. Walter, Jr., Irvington, N. Y.; Buff Pekin or Cochin Bantam Cockerels, William McNeil, London, Canada; Buff Pekin or Cochin Bantam Pullets, Richard Oke, London, Canada; White Pekin or Cochin Bantam Cocks, William McNeil, London, Canada; White Pekin or Cochin Bantam Hens, William McNeil, London, Canada; White Pekin or Cochin Bantam Cockerels, William McNeil, London, Canada; White Pekin or Cochin Bantam Pullets, William McNeil, London, Canada; Black Pekin or Cochin Bantam Cocks, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn.; Black Pekin or Cochin Bantam Hens, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn; Black Pekin or Cochin Bantam Cockerels, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn; Black Pekin or Cochin Bantam Pullets, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn; Rose-Combed Black Bantam Cocks, Alexander Govan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rose-combed black Bantam Hens, Miss Selma Weiners, College Point, N. Y.; Rose-combed black Bantam Cockerels, William McNeil, London, Canada; Rose-combed black Bantam Pullets, William McNeil, London, Canada; Rose-combed white Bantam Cocks, Charles M. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rose-combed white Bantam Hens, W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y.; Rose-combed white Bantam Cockerels, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J.; Rose-combed white Bantam Pullets, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J.; Japanese, any color, Bantam Cocks, Richard Oke, London, Canada; Japanese, any color, Bantam Hens, William McNeil, London, Canada; Japanese, any color, Bantam Cockerels, Richard Oke, London, Canada; Booted, any color, Bantam Cocks, Richard Oke, London, Canada; Booted, any color, Bantam Hens, Richard Oke, London, Canada; Booted, any color, Bantam Cockerels, Richard Oke, London, Canada; Booted, any color, Bantam Pullets, W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y.; Polish, any color, Bantam Cocks, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J.; Polish, any color, Bantam Hens, William McNeil, London, Canada; Polish, any color, Bentam Cockerels, William McNeil, London, Canada; Polish, any color, Bantam Pullets, William McNeil, London, Canada; Bronze Turkey Cocks, hatched prior to 1894, E. M. & W. Ferguson, Fisher's Island, N. Y.; Bronze Turkey Hens, hatched prior to 1894, George Wolf, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Bronze Turkey Cocks, hatched 1894, George Wolf, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Bronze Turkey Hens, hatched 1894, George Wolf, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; White Turkey Cocks, any age, Pine Tree Farm, Jamesburg, N. J.; White Turkey Hens, any age, E. M. & W. Ferguson, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Toulouse Ganders, Pine Tree Farm, Jamesburg, N. J.; Toulouse Geese, Charles F. Newman, Huguenot, S. I.; Emuden Ganders, Washington Rock Poultry Yards, Bound Brook, N. J.; Emuden Geese, Charles Docen, 141 First Avenue, New-York; Chinese Ganders, white, T. Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; Chinese Geese, white, T. Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; Any other variety Ganders, Egyptian, T. Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; Any other varieties Geese, Egyptian, T. Treadwell, East Williston, N. Y.; for heaviest and best dressed 1894 Turkey, L. H. Myers, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y.; for heaviest dressed Turkey in show, any age, L. H. Myers, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y.; for heaviest and best dressed Goose, 1894, L. H. Myers, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y.; for heaviest and best dressed Ducks, 1894, L. Garrison & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; for heaviest and best dressed Chickens, 1894, L. Garrison & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; for four best dressed broilers, L. H. Myers, Bethelehem Centre, N. Y.; for two best dressed Capons, L. H. Myers, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y.; for largest and best display dressed Poultry by one exhibitor, L. H. Myers, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y.; for the best twelve best Hen Eggs, white, Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J.; for the twelve best Hen Eggs, brown, Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J.; for the twelve heaviest Hen Eggs, any color, L. Garrison & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; for the twelve best Duck Eggs, A. J. Hallock, Spoonk, N. Y.; for the best display of Eggs, one exhibitor, not less than six varieties, each to be named, W. C. House, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Prize-Winning Pigeons.

Pouter Red Pied Cocks, J. J. Henselman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pouter, any other color Cocks, H. A. Waldron, Providence, R. I.; Pouter Black Pied Hens, J. J. Henselman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pouter Yellow Pied Hens, J. J. Henselman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pouter Red Pied Hens, J. J. Henselman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pouter Blue Pied Hens, J. J. Henselman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pouter, any other color Hens, Andrew Muehlig, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Pigmy Pouter, Black or Blue Cocks, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Pigmy Pouter, any other color Cocks, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Pigmy Pouter, Black or Blue Hens, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Pigmy Pouter, any other color Hens, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Oriental Frill, any variety other than Satinette Hens, W. Bluemke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Turbit Black Wing Cocks, C. E. Ford, Quincy, Mass.; Turbit Yellow Wing Cocks, W. T. Levering, Baltimore, Md.; Turbit Blue Wing Cocks, C. E. Ford, Quincy, Mass.; Turbit, any other color wing Cocks, W. T. Levering, Baltimore, Md.; Turbit Black Winged Hens, C. E. Ford, Quincy, Mass.; Turbit Yellow Winged Hens, W. T. Levering, Baltimore, Md.; Turbit Red Winged Hens, W. Henry Orr, Reading, Penn.; Turbit Blue Winged Hens, W. T. Levering, Baltimore, Md.; Turbit, any other color Wing Hens, C. E. Ford, Quincy, Mass.; Turbit, any solid color, Cocks, W. Henry Orr, Reading, Penn.; Turbit, any solid color, Hens, W. S. Lentz, Allentown, Penn.; Turbit, any color tail, Cocks, H. S. Kinsmyer, Easton, Penn.; Turbit, any color Hens, William S. Lentz, Allentown, Penn.; Magpie Red Cocks, William Ehlinger, Philadelphia, Penn.; Magpie Yellow Cocks, H. E. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Magpie Black Cocks, Henry Tiemann, Baltimore, Md.; Magpie, any other color Cocks, C. J. Pollock, Philadelphia, Penn.; Magpie Red Hens, H. E. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Magpie Yellow Hens, W. J. Middleton, Waverly, Mass.; Magpie Black Hens, George W. Spohn, Philadelphia, Penn.; Magpie, any other color, Hens, C. S. Pollock, Philadelphia, Penn.; Swallow Black or Blue Cocks, Chauncey M. Sweenie, Detroit, Mich.; Swallow Red or Yellow Cocks, Chauncey M. Sweenie, Detroit, Mich.; Swallow Black or Blue Hens, August Joos, Peoria, Ill.; Swallow Red or Yellow Hens, Chauncey M. Sweenie, Detroit, Mich.; Swallow Black or Blue, with White Bar, Cocks, John B. Franz, Baltimore, Md.; Swallow Red or Yellow, with White Bar, Cocks, Henry Tiemann, Baltimore, Md.; Swallow Red or Yellow, with White Bars, Hens, Henry Tiemann, Baltimore, Md.

Swallow, any other color, White Bars Cocks, G. A. Fick, Baltimore, Md.; Swallow, any other color, White Bars Hens, G. A. Fick, Baltimore, Md.; Priest, any color, Cocks, R. Bluemke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Priest, any color, Hens, Bert W. Pearson, Charlestown, Mass.; Dragoon Red or Yellow Cocks, James C. Norris, Concord, N. H.; Dragoon Blue Cocks, James C. Norris, Concord, N. H.; Dragoon, any other color, Cocks, James C. Norris, Concord, N. H.; Dragoon Blue Hens, James C. Norris, Concord, N. H.; Dragoon, any other color, Hens, Hughes & Konous, New-York City; Antwerp Long-Faced, any color, Cocks, George Eichmeyer, Yonkers, N. Y.; Archangel Bronze Cocks, George N. Crockett, Concord, N. H.; Archangel Bronze Hens, George N. Crockett, Concord, N. H.; Starling, any color, Cocks, Oscar Seifert, Newark, N. J.; Starling, any color, Hens, Oscar Seifert, Newark, N. J.; Frillback, any color, Cocks, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Frillback, any color, Hens, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Runt, any color, Cocks, J. J. Hanselman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Runt, any color, Hens, Henry Weiss, Bethlehem, Penn.; Ice, any color, Cocks, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; Ice, any color, Hens, William S. Lentz, Allentown, Penn.; Ten Pigeon, any color, Hen, Henry Weiss, Bethlehem, Penn.; Tippler, any color, Cocks, Oscar Seifert, Newark, N. J.; Tippler, any color, Hens, Oscar Seifert, Newark, N. J.; any other variety Cocks, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; any other variety Hens, M. Dannhauser, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Homer, Blue Cocks, open class, George W. Peck, Jr., Westfield, N. J.; Homer, any other color, Cocks, J. P. Doremus, Newark, N. J.; Homer, Blue Hens, Woodriff & Strange, Irvington, N. Y.; Homer, any other color Hens, George W. Peck, Westfield, N. J.; any variety Cocks, Five-Dollar Class, F. Tudor, Jr., Boston, Mass.; any variety Hens, Five-Dollar Class, T. S. Gaddess, Baltimore, Md.; any variety Cocks, Ten-Dollar Class, George Feather, Mattipan, Mass.; any variety Hens, Ten-Dollar Class, William Ehinger, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.

At the meeting of the American Leghorn Club yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected: President—William Ellery Bright; First Vice President—James Forsyth; Second Vice President—John C. Haynes; Third Vice President—Augustus D. Arnold; Fourth Vice President—R. A. Homeyer; Secretary and Treasurer—Ezra Cornell.

Executive Committee—William Ellery Bright, James Forsyth, John C. Haynes, Augustus D. Arnold, R. A. Homeyer, Ezra Cornell, C. E. Howell, R. W. Ropes, W. J. Andrus, G. W. Osterhout, H. W. Weeks, W. P. Wheeler, J. B. Gadston, R. H. Knapp, H. W. Smith, A. M. Bowman, W. G. Taylor, C. H. Burgott.

The American Cochin Club elected the following officers: President—Philander Williams; Vice Presidents—A. E. Olshausen, Dr. F. D. Kendall, E. T. Blood, William McNeil, T. F. McGraw, Theodore Sternberg; Secretary and Treasurer—George E. Peer; Executive Committee—G. W. Mitchell, George G. McCormack, D. A. Nichols, J. C. Sharp, Jr., Walter C. Bayliles, Edward Brooks, W. W. Tooker.

PERMITS FOR CITY SCOWS

They Will Be Given to Tug Captains at Fort Hamilton.

INSPECTOR FERGUESON GIVES CONSENT

Col. Waring Will Seek to Have His Expensive Office Abolished—His Career as Supervisor of New-Utrecht.

Shore Inspector Cornelius Furgueson, ex-Supervisor of the old town of New-Utrecht, now the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, has excited the hostility of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring of this city, who intends to see what can be done at Albany to legislate him out of office by abolishing his position.

Inspector Furgueson enjoys an office which costs the State about $30,000 a year, but Col. Waring thinks the management of the office hampers the Street-Cleaning Department of this city.

It is the duty of the Shore Inspector to prevent scows from dumping garbage within a certain distance of the coast, and before a scow can proceed to sea it must have a permit from him. His office is at Fort Hamilton, and he is supposed to issue these permits there, but in recent years he has delegated that duty to Peter Byrnes, a messenger in the Street-Cleaning Department, at a salary of $1,080 a year.

When Col. Waring assumed charge of the Street-Cleaning Department, he looked around for sinecures which he could abolish for the good of the taxpayers, and Byrnes's place was one of the first he encountered. He decided that it would be more economical and just as effective to obtain the permits for scows direct from Inspector Furgueson, and he dismissed Byrnes.

To Col. Waring's surprise, however, Inspector Furgueson told him that Byrnes was the only person from whom such permits could be obtained, and Col. Waring was obliged to reinstate Byrnes at his old salary.

But Col. Waring was determined to get rid of Mr. Byrnes, and yesterday he paid a visit to the Shore Inspector's office, at Fort Hamilton, in company with Lieut. Daniel Delahanty, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, and on his return last evening he announced that he had got rid of the Shore Inspector's deputy. He said:

"I went down to Fort Hamilton to-day and saw Judge Charles Church, the representative of Shore Inspector Cornelius Furgueson. I told him that I did not approve of the system of giving blank permits to a messenger in my department, with authority to issue them to me.

"Judge Church said that Inspector Furguson regarded the permits bearing his signature much like signed checks, and only cared to intrust them to persons of his intimate acquaintance. But Judge Church thought that the Inspector would give the permits to Captains of tugs as they came down with their scows, and it was so arranged.

"Tug Captains will be given the permits at all hours of the day and night."

The Barney Dumping Company, which owns the scows

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Advance in Stocks on the Promised Bond Issue.

GOLD RETURNED TO THE SUB-TREASURY

Sharp Break in Foreign Exchange Rates—The General List Partakes in the Improvement and Sentiment More Hopeful.

The change wrought in public sentiment over the financial outlook, as the result of the determination of the Administration to preserve the national credit by a prompt issue of Government bonds in advance of action by Congress, was more pronounced yesterday than at any time since the proposition was first suggested. Details concerning the coming issue were not known during business hours, but the fact that the issue had been determined on was sufficient to work a complete revulsion in Stock Exchange circles. The sharp decline in foreign exchange rates, and the return to the Sub-Treasury of $1,800,000 gold which had been withdrawn for shipment by to-day's steamers turned professional traders to the bull side of the market. As a result there was free covering of short contracts, good foreign buying, and a perceptible increase in commission house business.

The improvement in the market was not confined to any particular group of stocks, but was general. The London specialties were particularly strong, Louisville and Nashville gaining 1¾ and St. Paul ¾, and both closed within a small fraction of the top prices. Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern were all strong, Missouri Pacific gained 1½, and Southern Pacific preferred 1⅝.

The heaviest trading was in the industrials, and they were all higher. Sugar advanced 1½ points, and was the most active stock of the day. Chicago Gas was notably strong, selling up to 66, and closing at 65⅞, a net gain of 1⅞ points. Its strength was largely due to a report that the insiders had agreed to permit the new owners to have control of the property. General Electric was under pressure early in the day, but recovered more than its loss before the close. It is understood that an operator who has been bearing the stock for some months covered 10,000 shares during the day. The minor industrials also scored advances. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was comparatively neglected, probably because Mr. Greenhut was too busy with the fight for his removal from the control of the property to devote his usual attention to the stock market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3½@4 per cent. for 90 days to 4 months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $85,028,838, and balances $7,423,683. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $521,670.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short bills ⅝ per cent., and three months' bills ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was more active and was weak. Posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100@75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—20@25c discount. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—90c premium; offered at 100.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,194,436, and the imports for the same period $395,710. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,768,726.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1½
American Sugar Refining pf.	¾
American Tobacco	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	⅛
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago & Northwest	¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	¾
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	1
General Electric	⅜
Illinois Central	2½
Iowa Central pf.	1½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1⅛
Lake Shore	⅛
Louisville & Nashville	1¾
Manhattan	⅜
Missouri Pacific	1½
Mobile & Ohio	⅛
National Lead	⅛
National Lead pf.	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	1
New-York Susquehanna & Western pf.	⅜
Pacific Mail	1⅝
Philadelphia & Reading	¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1⅜
Southern Railway	¾
Southern Railway pf.	1⅝
United States Cordage	⅞
United States Cordage pf.	⅞
United States Cordage gtd.	1½
United States Rubber	1¼
United States Leather pf.	1
Western Union	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1

DECLINED.

Kanawha & Michigan	1
Minn. & St. Louis t. r., as pd.	1
Pittsburg & Western pf.	3½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe 2d A	1
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, cfs	1¾
Duluth & Manitoba 1st, t. r	1
D., T. V. & G. cn. 5s	1
General Electric debenture 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. 5s	1⅞
Mobile & Ohio genl.	1
Oregon Imp. cn.	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1¼
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	1¼
Texas Pacific 2d	1¼
Union Pacific, D. & G. 5s	2½
Western Union cor., tr. 5s	1

DECLINED.

Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	1
Kansas Pacific 1st, '96	1⅜
Kansas Pacific cn.	2½
Louisville, Evansville & St. L. gen. 4s	4
Q., S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st	2

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ¼, the 5s, registered, advanced ¼, and the 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $70,000 5s, coupon, at 114⅜ et interest. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891 r	96	..
4s, r	111¼	111½
4s, c	111¼	111½
5s, r	114¼	114⅝
5s, c	114⅜	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	36	36	36	36	36	38	75
American Cotton Oil	20	20⅝	20	20	19⅞	20¼	620
American Cotton Oil pf.	64	64	64	64	63½	64	107
*American Sugar Refining	90¾	92	90½	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	31,438
*American Sugar Refining pf.	91	91	91	91	90¾	91½	960
American Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91	93	10
*American Tobacco	93½	95⅝	93½	95⅝	94½	95½	770
American Tobacco pf.	100	109	109	109	107	108	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4½	1,903
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	63	63	63½	64	200
*Bay State Gas	20½	21¼	19¾	21¼	20½	21¼	900
Canada Southern	48¼	49⅜	48¼	49⅜	49⅜	49⅝	826
Canadian Pacific	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	51¾	53	100
Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	14	14½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	17	17¼	400
Chicago Gas	74½	76	74½	75⅞	75⅞	76	21,270
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅞	97½	96	96¾	96¾	97	6,645
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143	143	143	143	143	143½	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅜	72½	71⅜	72¼	72⅛	72⅜	7,755
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾	39	410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56¼	56⅞	56	56⅜	56⅜	56⅝	22,230
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	118½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62¾	63¾	62½	63⅜	63⅜	63½	11,749
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18¼	19	18	18¾	18⅝	18⅞	2,600
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129½	129½	129½	129	130	131
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	160½	160½	160½	161	164	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	34¾	35¼	325
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	2,425
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97	97	96⅜	96¾	95	98	20
General Electric	29½	30¼	28⅝	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	27,150
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2¼	100
Homestake	20	20	20	20	..	..	5
Illinois Central	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88	89	268
Iowa Central pf.	21	21½	21	21½	20	..	200
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	9	100
Laclede Gas	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¼	500
Laclede Gas pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	100
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16	16½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70	70⅞	70	70⅝	70⅝	71	450
Lake Shore	138½	138½	138¼	138⅜	137¾	138	200
Long Island	87½	87½	87½	87½	84½	88	6
*Long Island Traction	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	425
Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	53¼	51¾	53	52⅞	53⅛	14,490
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	22¼	23	22	22	22	23½	1,200
Manhattan Consolidated	108¾	109	108	100	108¾	109¼	1,828
*Metropolitan Traction	97	97	97	97	97	..	100
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	27	27	27	27	27	28	100
Missouri Pacific	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	22	22¼	2,550
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅜	23	400
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	16	16	16	19	100
*National Lead Company	32½	33½	32	33	32¾	33	4,741
*National Lead Company pf.	82	82	82	82	82	82½	241
New-Jersey Central	88⅛	89¼	87⅞	88¾	88½	89	2,027
New-York Central	99⅜	100¼	99¾	100¼	..	..	462
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	700
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13½	13½	13⅜	14½	10
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	10½	10⅝	330
New-York, Sus. & Western	14	14	14	14	13⅝	14	400
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	40	40¾	40	40½	40½	40½	925
Norfolk & Western	3⅛	4½	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4¼	1,000
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	400
North American	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¼	3½	250
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3½	310
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞	1,470
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	900
Oregon Improvement	12	12	12	12	10½	12½	10
Pacific Mail	21	21⅞	20⅜	21⅞	21¾	22	2,140
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	3	3	3	3	3	3⅜	30
Philadelphia & Reading	9½	10	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	3,650
Pittsburg & Western pf.	29	29	29	29	29	30	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	16⅜	140
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	45	45	45	45	45½	48	40
†Pullman Palace Car Co.	154½	154½	154½	154½	154½	156	110
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅜	110
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	33½	32½	33⅜	33¼	33⅝	1,950
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	106	106	106	106	108	112	40
Southern Pacific	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅝	18½	300
Southern Railway	9⅝	10¼	9½	10⅜	10¼	10¼	2,975
Southern Railway pf.	32	33	31½	33	32¾	33¼	4,986
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅝	15	500
Texas Pacific	8½	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	1,300
Union Pacific	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	2,413
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	5⅜	6	1,020
United States Cordage pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½	9¼	9½	800
United States Cordage gtd.	18¼	19½	18¼	19¼	18⅞	19½	947
United States Rubber	42	42¼	42	42¼	42	42½	450
United States Rubber pf.	93	93	93	93	92	93½	200
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10⅜	10
*United States Leather pf.	62½	63½	62½	63½	62¾	64	735
Wabash	6	6	6	6	6	6½	200
Wabash pf.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	1,000
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88⅛	87½	88	87¾	88	7,877
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½	9¾	10¼	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	38	41	400
Total sales							212,200

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	64⅞	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 2,000	81¾
29,000	64½	Duluth & Man 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	75
15,000	64¾	Dul, So S & Atlan 5s 1,000	96
Atch, Top & S F 2d 8-4s, Class A 1,000	18⅝	East Tenn., Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000	104¼
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 12,000	45⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	98½
19,000	45½	Erie 4th Mortgage 1,000	115
Austin & N W 1st 14,000	86	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	91
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 1,000	100¼	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 6,000	89
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000	106½	23,000	90
Can South 1st Gtd 8,000	111	Kan Pac 6s, 1896 5,000	105
Canada Southern 2d 2,000	105¾	1,000	104⅞
Cent of N J G M 5s 2,000	112	Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000	90
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	105¾	Kings Co Elev 1st 3,000	68
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 10,000	72	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 ex in	90⅜
15,000	72½	L S & M So Div Bds 5,000	113¼
4,000	72¾	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000	100
5,000	72⅝	Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 7,000	28
2,000	72½	Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 15,000	74¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	119	Mich Cent 5s, 1931 Registered 1,000	115
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 4,000	102½	Mil & St Paul 1st Iowa & Minn Div 3,000	113
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	88¾	South Minn Div 2,000	116¾
1,000	89¼	Terminal 5s 1,000s15F	108⅞
5,000	89⅝	2,000	109
6,000	120	Wis & Minn Div 3,000	109½
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000	110¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 73,000	80
Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 2,000	108½	10,000	80¼
30-Year Deb 5s 2,000	107⅛	7,000	80¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 8,000	101¼	2,000	80⅝
1,000	100⅞	61,000	80
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 10,000	91	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	63
C. St P, M & O Cons 3,000	123¼	3,000	63½
C, C & Ind 1st 2,000	113		
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 5,000	104		
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	88		
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000	79½		
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 12,000 ex in	44½	St Louis S W 1st 5,000	63¾
9,000	44½	10,000s15	63⅜
8,000	44¼	5,000	63¼
1,000	44⅜	1,000	63⅛
1,000	44¾	13,000s15F	63⅛
5,000	45	10,000	63¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st 16,000	82	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 1,000	87
10,000	82¼	St P & Sioux City 1st 1,000s20F	128
5,000	82⅞	San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000	53¾
Nash, C & St L 1st 5,000	132	2,000	53
Nash. & St L 5s 4,000	100	8,000	52
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 8,000	102½	3,000	52¾
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 5,000	90	So Car & Ga 1st 5s 5,000	97
Nor Pac 1st Coup 3,000	113¼	So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	100
Nor Pac Cons 5s 5,000	24¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000	88⅝
5,000	25	2,000	86¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 5,000	32	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	84½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 3,000	51	2,000	84⅝
3,000	51¼	3,000	84½
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 8,000	88	Texas & Pac 2d Inc 11,000	23
Ore S L & Utah Nor Collat Trust 5s 10,000	25¼	15,000	23¼
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000	89½	1,000	23⅜
Peoria & Eastern 1st 3,000	74½	4,000	24
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 20,000	11	10,000	23¾
5,000	10½	Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000	103¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s 5,000	68½	Union Pac 1st, 1897 3,000	103½
5,000	68⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1898 2,000	103⅜
Pitts & Western 1st 1,000	82	5,000	103¾
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	64¼	Union Pac 6s, 1899 2,000	104
6,000	63¾	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 8,000	89½
2,000	64¼	U P, Den & Gulf 1st 1,000	37½
Rome & W Consol 1,000	117	4,000	37½
St L & S Fr Con 4s 5,000	52½	U S Leather Co 6s 2,000	111½
St Louis S W 2d Inc 9,000	17¼	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 c	105⅜
4,000	17⅛	10,000 c	105½
8,000	17¼	Wabash 2d 5s 4,000 ex in	66⅛
4,000	17½	West Shore Gtd 4s 7,000	104⅝
		13,000	104¾
		Wn Un Col Trust 5s 6,000	106
		2,000	107
Total sales			$895,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	170	..
American Coal	95	..
American District Telegraph	49	..
American Express	100	111
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	4¼	6¼
B. & So. Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	13	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	48	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	4⅜	5½
Cedar Falls & M.	10½	..
Central & South American Tel.	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	165	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	25
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	..
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	..	62½
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	31	35
Consolidated Gas Company	127	128
Denver & Rio Grande	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	22	32
*D., S. S. & A.	2¼	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	9
Erie Tel. & Tel.	46⅝	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Great Northern pf.	100	103
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1	1¼
Iowa Central	6	7
Keokuk & D. M.	1	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	13	..
L. St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal Road	105	115
Mahoning Coal Road pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican National cts.	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	170½	190
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	45	48½
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅞	14½
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	64	..
National Linseed Oil	17¾	18¾
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	45	60
National Starch 2d pf.	21	35
New Central C.	4	9
N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	32
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Ohio Southern	14	20
Ontario Mining	8½	12
Oregon R. & N.	18	21
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅞	..
Pennsylvania Coal	310	330
Peoria & East	1½	3
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	..
P., Ft. W. & Chicago sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Rens. & Sar.	181	..
R., W. & O.	114	115½
St. Louis S. W. pf.	8½	9½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
†St. P. & O. pf.	108	110
Silver bullion certificates	60⅛	..
So. Cotton Oil	..	50½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	70½	80
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1¾	2
U. P., D. & G.	3½	3⅞
U. S. Express	42	43½
Utica & B. R.	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wisconsin Central	2¼	3¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	90⅝	92	90⅝	92	16,990
Am. Tobacco	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	100
Bay. S. Gas.	20	20¾	20	20¾	200
Cent. of N. J.	88⅜	89	88	88⅝	870
Chi. Gas	74⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75⅞	11,640
C., R. I. & P.	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63½	6,680
C., B. & Q.	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72¼	7,000
C., M. & St. P.	56	56⅝	56	56⅝	18,660
C., St. P., M. & O.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	20
Chi. & N. W.	96	97½	96	97½	1,370
Dist. & C. F.	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅝	890
Gen. Electric	29½	30¼	28⅝	29⅝	12,810
L. & N.	51⅜	53	51½	52⅞	3,000
Total sales					85,045

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64½	64½	64½	64½	$8,000
Can. S. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
B., C., R. & W. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
Total sales					$46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & V.	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	140
Chollar	.48	.48	.48	.48	100
Total sales					440

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & T. 1st	82	82	82	82	$3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	44	44	44	44	3,000
N. Pac. 5s	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	5,000
R. G. W. 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	4,000
South. Ry. 5s	86	86	86	86	5,000
St. L. & W. 2d	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	5,000
Wabash 2d	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	5,000
Total sales					$46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor	.80	.82	.80	.82	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	52⅝	53⅝	52½	53¼	642,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	94	99
American Bank Note	42	44
American Grocery 1st pf.	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf.	20	25
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	105	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	17	18½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	68	72
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117	118½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s.	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	162	163
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	11	13
Brooklyn Traction pf.	58	62
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	69
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	122	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	140	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	91
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94	..
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	155	157
East Tenn. (Gln. ext.) 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	176	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s.	94	96
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, std.	43	53
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	600	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55½	57½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL B.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William [illegible]

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

NOTICE.

Evansville and Richmond 5 % Bonds.

Holders of 60 per cent. of EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND 5 per cent. bonds have assented to the settlement as arranged by us with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, and set forth in our circular of January 4th.

Bondholders wishing to avail themselves of the settlement and to avoid the expense and uncertainty of long litigation should send their bonds or certificates for the same to us at once, to be stamped as assenting to this agreement.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

HARVEY FISK & SONS,
24 Nassau Street, New-York.
February 1, 1895.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Debentures of Series 11 of

The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

maturing February 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that date.

ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of the December Series, 1894, of the January, June, and July Series, 1895, as have not been presented for payment.

ALSO, the Debentures of Series No. 18, maturing August 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID upon presentation at the same time and place.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
35 WALL ST.,

Jan. 30, 1895.

In reply to the numerous inquiries from holders of the Second, Third, and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds as to the advisability of depositing their bonds pending reorganization, the Board of Directors have prepared a letter of advice, which will be mailed to any bondholder on application to GEO. W. BOARD, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

NEW-YORK CAPITALISTS NOTICE AUCTION sale property 229 Fulton St., Brooklyn, in another column.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 2, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1895, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23d ST. AND 6th AV.
Deposits and surplus Jan. 1, $1,500,000.

Copartnership Notices.

RUSSAK & HERZOG,
46 Exchange Place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm name of RUSSAK & HERZOG, expires this day by limitation. FRANK RUSSAK,
ARTHUR HERZOG.

RUSSAK BROTHERS & HERZOG,
46 Exchange Place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of RUSSAK BROTHERS & HERZOG, as successors to RUSSAK & HERZOG, at the above address. FRANK RUSSAK,
JACOB RUSSAK,
ARTHUR HERZOG.

16 Broad Street, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.
The undersigned, composing and heretofore doing business under the style of MARQUAND, SKEHAN & CO. will continue said business under the new firm style of SKEHAN & HERNHEIM, Bankers and Brokers, 16 Broad Street, New-York City. J. B. SKEHAN,
A. C. BERNHEIM.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company,
Central Trust Company of New-York,
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company,

Offer for sale at 103 and accrued interest

$7,000,000

PURCHASE MONEY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE

Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

Part of a total authorized issue of **$17,500,000,** disposed of as follows:

There are held to acquire other properties	$1,825,000
There have been sold to former owners	5,500,000
There have been sold to other investors	3,175,000
There are now offered for subscription	7,000,000
	$17,500,000

The Officers and Directors of the Company will be as follows:

OFFICERS.

THOS. A. McINTYRE.....President.
DAVID DOWS, Jr.....First Vice President.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN.....Second Vice President.
WILLIAM A. NASH.....Treasurer.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN, President Atlantic Dock Co.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, David Dows & Co.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. H. SOUTHARD, President Franklin Trust Co.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr., McIntyre & Wardwell.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Woodruff's Stores.
THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER, American Sugar Refining Co.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, McIntyre & Wardwell.
GEO. W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Co.
JAMES TIMPSON, Ass't Treas., The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
FRANCIS D. BEARD, Erie Basin Stores.
WILLIAM COVERLY, Henderson Brothers.
DAVID DOWS, Jr., Dows and Columbia Stores.

Trustee of the First Mortgage Bonds,
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of carrying on the business of storage, wharfage, warehousing, and the doing of all acts and things incidental to such business.

The authorized and issued Capital Stock of the Company is $12,500,000, consisting of

Preferred Series "A"	$2,500,000
Preferred Series "B"	5,000,000
Common Stock	5,000,000

It owns in fee the following well-known wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn:

Empire Stores	Frontage, 485 ft.
Fulton Stores	Frontage, 350 ft.
Martin's Stores	Frontage, 685 ft.
Watson Stores	Frontage, 278 ft.
Harbeck Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Watson Elevator	Frontage, 115 ft.
Robert Stores	Frontage, 330 ft.
Mediterranean Stores	Frontage, 280 ft.
Pierrepont Stores	Frontage, 440 ft.
Prentice Stores	Frontage, 670 ft.
Woodruff Stores	Frontage, 872 ft.
Columbia Stores	Frontage, 216 ft.
Dows Stores	Frontage, 174 ft.
Union Stores	Frontage, 535 ft.
Master's Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Nye & Commercial Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
McCormack Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Clinton Stores	Frontage, 500 ft.
Stranahan's Stores	Frontage on King St., 640 ft.
Lainbeer's Stores	Frontage, 470 ft.
Excelsior Stores	Frontage, 600 ft.
Finlay Stores (South Pier)	Frontage, 400 ft.
Finlay Stores (North Pier)	Frontage, 400 ft.
Pinto's Stores	Frontage, 490 ft.
Atlantic Dock Piers:	
Atlantic Dock Co.—Outlying Property	Frontage, 200 ft.
German-American Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Merchant Stores	Frontage, 480 ft.
N. Y. Warehousing Co.'s Stores	Frontage, 450 ft.

It controls under leases the following properties:

Beard's Amity Street Stores, part fee	Frontage, 157 ft.
Franklin Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Beard's Erie Basin Stores	Frontage, 2,216 ft.

These properties comprise nearly the entire Brooklyn water front from Nesmith's Stores, above the Brooklyn Bridge, to and including the Erie Basin on Gowanus Bay, making a total frontage of 14,569 feet, or 2 3-4 miles.

VALUATION.

The following appraisals have been made, which include all the above-described property and additional property not acquired for which bonds have been withheld, as stated below:

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President Chamber of Commerce.....$27,800,000

Mr. Orr further states in his appraisal, that the value of the properties as a money-earning power would be increased twenty-five per cent. when concentrated under one intelligent management.

Mr. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.....$23,750,000

Mr. Joost states that the value of the properties would be enhanced at least fifteen per cent. by consolidation.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY, President D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company..$30,000,000

Certain properties having a total frontage of 615 feet, included in the foregoing appraisals, have not been acquired; and by agreement with the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company there have been withheld, upon the estimate and determination of

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company;
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank;
GEORGE W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Company,

bonds to the amount of $1,825,000.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER, Public Accountants, have made careful examination of the books of various properties now consolidated, and have reported as follows:

"11 Pine Street, New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.

"GEO. W. YOUNG, Esq., President United States Mortgage Company, New-York:

"Dear Sir: We have made a careful examination of the operation of the properties which have been acquired by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and present detailed statements showing the net earnings, after payment of taxes and other expenses of operation, as follows:

1891	$1,343,338.82
1892	1,460,990.37
1893	1,569,638.05
1894	1,704,071.25
	$6,078,038.49

These figures show average net earnings per annum of.....$1,519,510.00
From which should be deducted:
Rents of leasehold properties..... 225,000.00

Which leaves a total net return of...$1,294,510.00
Deducting the interest on the $15,675,000.00 Bonds issued..... 783,750.00

There remain applicable to the accumulation of the surplus and for dividends on Capital Stock as provided in the Company's articles of association.....$510,760.00

We deem it proper to add that during the past year a number of improvements have been made in the way of new piers and storehouses, which, in our judgment, will increase the earnings at least $75,000 per year.

Some of the improvements during the past few years have been charged to expense or labor accounts by the various Companies, and if proper allowance were made for these, the above figures would be increased.

It is our further opinion that the saving in office expenses, under one management of these properties, would be $150,000 per year.

YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER."

In addition to the figures certified to by the Accountants, the estimate of conservative men at present engaged in the storage business is that through the additional productive capacity of the several plants, due to a united management and control, the Company, while making to the patrons of these properties rates at least as reasonable as heretofore, will be able very materially to increase the previous earnings.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

The title to the property of the company has been guaranteed in the sum of **$20,000,000** by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New-York, and on each of the Warehouse Company's Bonds the Title Company has indorsed the following certificate:

"The Title Guarantee & Trust Company hereby certifies that it has examined the title of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to the fee simple and leasehold premises covered by the mortgage described in this bond, and has issued its policy of title insurance for **$20,000,000,** insuring to the United States Mortgage Company as Trustee for the bondholders under said mortgage the title of said premises and the validity and genuineness of said mortgage, as by reference to said policy will more fully appear."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

The Company is prohibited, by its Articles of Incorporation, and by its By-Laws, from creating any subsequent mortgage debt in addition to that hereinbefore mentioned, except with the consent of ninety per cent. of record of all the issued Preferred Stock of each Series.

The Company has in addition to the foregoing property a working cash capital of....$500,000

In addition thereto, a surplus at the rate of at least one hundred thousand dollars per annum shall be accumulated until it amounts to....$500,000

Pending such accumulation no dividend can be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus equal to **$100,000** for each year it has existed. After such surplus of **$500,000** shall have been created, no dividend shall be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus of or to the value of at least **$500,000.**

The organization of the Company and the validity of its First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock have been certified to and approved by counsel.

CERTIFICATES OF COUNSEL.

Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, as counsel for UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, the Trustee, have given the following certificate:

TO THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY:

We have examined the certificate of organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the organization of that Company, the bonds, mortgage, and capital stock of that Company.

In our opinion the Company is validly organized, and the bonds, mortgage, and stock of said Company are valid in inception and issue, and the bonds and mortgage are purchase-money bonds and mortgage.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON.

Messrs. Bowers & Sands and Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, as counsel for the Warehouse Company, have given the following certificate:

TO THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY:

We hereby advise you that the organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the issue of its securities are valid in law; that the holders of its capital stock will be legally secure in the rights and immunities set forth in the certificates thereof, and that the first mortgage bonds of said Company are secured by a purchase-money mortgage lien, as set forth in the mortgage securing the same.

BOWERS & SANDS,
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We invite subscriptions to the foregoing bonds at 103 and accrued interest, payable as follows:

Five per cent. on application.
Balance on allotment.

Temporary receipts on payment of sums due on allotment will be given by the United States Mortgage Company, one of the undersigned, exchangeable for bonds as soon as the same are engraved and ready for delivery.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription, and to make allotments of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after subscription books shall have closed.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the moneys paid on application will be applied to the sums due on allotment. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Application will be made to list these securities on the New-York Stock Exchange.

APPLICATION MUST BE MADE UPON A FORM TO BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WHERE COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE SECURED.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M., and will close at 3 P. M. on that day, or earlier if so determined.

The Franklin Trust Company is authorized to receive subscriptions in Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New-York.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,
65 Cedar Street, New-York.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111, Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

250 shs Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Guar.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan So. R'way Co.
500 shs. Del., Lack., & Western R. R. Co.
400 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Common.
340 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., prefd.
400 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
4 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
8 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. prefd.
200 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R., prefd.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.
66 shs. Central & South American Tel. Co.
$1,400 Central & South American Tel. Co. 5 p. c. Certfs.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Home Life Insurance Co.
80 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
75 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
42 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
49 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
190 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
276 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
110 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
$11,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$7,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 Cinn., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Alabama Midland R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Louisiana Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940.
$9,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 3d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chicago, & South Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c., Bds., 1899.
$6,000 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1900.
$15,000 City of Memphis Artesian Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Telegraph Lines (Central Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bds., 1895, Nov'r, 1893, coups. on.
50 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
10 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
25 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., N. Y., prefd.
10 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., N. Y., common.
$20,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.

BY ORDER OF UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y., GUARDIAN.

$6,000 New-York & Erie R. R. Co. 5th Mtge. (extended) 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1928.
$2,000 Central Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge., Series G, 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1898.
$4,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Canada Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$3,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. City Tax Bds., 1906.
$2,000 City of Indianapolis Water Company 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Extension & Collateral 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.

BY ORDER OF UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.

$5,000 Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.

BY ORDER OF UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y., ADMINISTRATOR.

$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Funded Coupons 5 p. c. of 1895, (D., M. & Co. Trust Receipt.)
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1994, (First Coupon July 1, 1895.)

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

For account of whom it may concern.

50 shs. Hall Signal Co.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. New-Jersey & San Domingo Brewing Co.
10 shs. East Side Bank.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
65 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$5,000 Milwaukee St. R'y Co. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Chatt., Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
50 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., common.
42 shs. N. Y. & East River Gas Co., prefd.
6 shs. Roanoke Land & Impt. Co., Series G.
$25 scrip do.
9 shs. Roanoke Gas & Water Co., Roanoke, Va.
$1,000 Town Martinsville, Va., 4 p. c. Bond, 1926.

Dividends.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Receivers' Office.

Boston, January 31st, 1895.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit and District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing as stated below on the following described bonds will be paid on and after FEBRUARY 1, 1895, **by James G. Harris, Treasurer for the receivers, 92 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and by the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New-York City.**

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7s.
Due January 1 and July 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, } Receivers.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (8½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

28 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 45 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
7 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.
Coupons on the above, maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUTLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York City.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY,
New-York Office, 13 Park Row.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1895, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., Feb. 8, at 12 M., and reopen Feb. 14, 1895.

J. D. CHEEVER, Secretary.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1895.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held Jan. 16, a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 8th day of February next at 21 S. Gay St., in this city.

The stock transfer books will be closed by our agents, the FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of New-York, on the 28th inst., and so remain till the 9th day of February.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 113 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Face Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 33, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 23d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

SUPERVISOR FITCHIE MUST SHOW CAUSE

Country Treasurer Adams Seeks His Punishment for Contempt.

Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie of Kings County was yesterday served with an order, issued by Justice Gaynor and obtained by County Treasurer Henry H. Adams, directing him to show cause next Monday why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The order also directs Mr. Fitchie to show cause why he should not be ordered to withdraw from the records of the Board of Supervisors his message accompanying his veto of the resolution authorizing the payment of a bill of $2,700.38 for professional services rendered to County Treasurer by John H. Meyenborg, and why said message should not be declared illegal, and ineffectual to prevent the payment of the relator's claim as a county charge.

The Supreme Court granted a peremptory mandamus, calling upon the County Treasurer to pay the bill, and the Supervisors authorized its payment, but Mr. Fitchie vetoed the resolution.

Will Look After City Hall Weddings.

Richard Fitzgerald, one of the men who has been looking after marriages in the City Hall for several years has been replaced by William Carter of the Twenty-third Assembly District. It would be difficult to define just what the place means. It has no classification, and the man who holds it simply depends for his livelihood on the generosity of couples who are married by Aldermen at the City Hall.

The new man is, of course, a Republican. Harry Van Pelt, another of the "Schatchens," is still attending to this same sort of work.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has taken possession of the book publishing place of business of J. Selwin Tait & Sons, (corporation,) at 65 Fifth Avenue, on claims for $5,602, in favor of the following creditors: Monica E. S. Tait, $3,861; Malcolm R. Lawrence, $1,207; Howard J. Fish, $534. J. S. Tait, the President, was at one time in the banking business in London. He is the author of several books, and became interested in the publishing business here several years ago. He was for a time connected with the financial management of the United States Book Company, and later formed the Anglo-American Book Company, which went out of business a year ago.

—Transcripts of judgment from Brooklyn were filed here yesterday against John P. Free, a Brooklyn builder, in favor of Samuel S. Free for $15,718, and in favor of the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn for $5,415; also, against Whitman M. Free for $8,988, in favor of Samuel S. Free, and against John P. and Whitman M. Free jointly for $2,535, in favor of Samuel S. Free.

—Arthur S. Cox has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank B. Thompson on the application of the Edison General Electric Company on a claim for rent of offices at 40 New Street. Judgment for $1,175 was entered yesterday against the Thompson & Cooper Company in favor of D. Stapleton and others.

—James F. McCartney was appointed yesterday as receiver for the New-York Electrical Manufacturing Company, formerly at 154 West Twenty-seventh Street, on the application of Archibald C. Shenstone, who obtained a judgment against the concern on May 15, 1894, for $219 and could not collect it.

—Deficiency judgment for $1,415,423 has been docketed against the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders. The deficiency is on the sale of the concern under foreclosure on a mortgage dated Sept. 16, 1893.

—George Brunssen, manufacturer of hats and caps at 261 Greene Street under the style of George Brunssen & Co., made an assignment yesterday to Louis Brunssen, giving preferences to the employes for $300, and to the Union Square Bank for $2,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of A. S. Koplik & Son, jewelers at 247 Sixth Avenue, and the office furniture of the Guastavino Fire-Proof Construction Company.

—Louise Brandt, cabinetmaker at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Western Boulevard, has made an assignment to William E. Uptegrove.

—Albert G. Welle, baker at 621 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William S. Kelley. The liabilities are $8,000 and the assets $1,000.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net receipts, 3,014 bales; gross receipts, 4,811 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 72 bales; Continent, 3,388 bales; sales, 6,350 bales; spinners, 828 bales; stock, 385,176 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 70,863 bales; gross receipts, 75,871 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 23,138 bales; Continent, 22,577 bales; coastwise, 21,223 bales; sales, 27,900 bales; spinners, 823 bales. Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement: For five months to Jan. 31, inclusive—Port receipts, 6,177,715 bales, against 4,870,016 bales last year, 4,003,393 bales year before last, and 5,438,946 bales same time in 1892; overland, to mills and Canada, 914,851 bales, against 650,987 bales last year, 635,483 bales year before last, and 901,130 bales for same time in 1892; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 417,695 bales, against 324,324 bales last year, 323,623 bales year before last, and 509,380 bales for same time in 1892; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at Southern outports, 404,686 bales, against 408,345 bales last year, 393,708 bales year before last, and 358,999 bales for same time in 1892; crop in sight at close of January, 7,914,447 bales, against 6,254,172 bales last year, 5,356,207 bales year before last, and 7,208,425 bales for same time in 1892; brought into sight for month of January, 1,001,440 bales, against 786,080 bales last year, 565,752 bales year before last, and 762,339 bales for same time in 1892. Weekly movement, Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, inclusive—Brought into sight for seven days, 228,653 bales, against 139,826 bales for the seven days ended Feb. 1 last year, 124,853 bales year before last, and 183,844 bales for same time in 1892.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton steady; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 5,579 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,220 bales; France, 15,352 bales; sales, 602 bales; stock, 162,731 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 86,994 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 45,895 bales; France, 15,352 bales; Continent, 5,063 bales; coastwise, 8,142 bales; sales, 5,108 bales; spinners, 126 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,266 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,920 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 98,852 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 18,343 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,410 bales; sales, 2,725 bales; spinners, 142 bales.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Steady Markets.

REPORTED HEAVY BUYING AT THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier —Cotton and Coffee Lower.

The early trading in grain was at much lower prices, influenced by the increased stocks abroad and lack of interest shown by exporters, but reports of a large business at St. Louis on milling account caused a reaction in prices, helped by a report of a large bond issue, and shorts covered freely, which made prices steadier at the close. Provisions were easier and rather quiet. Cotton lost a few points, but had a fair trade. Coffee was much lower, owing to the decline abroad.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	46¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mix

COMMERCIAL—CONTINUED.

	This Week.	Last Year.
	Rec'ts.	Ship't's.	Stocks.	Stocks.
Nashville	327	496	1,034	
Selma	162	1,121	10,718	
Montgomery	1,212	2,171	15,219	
Eufaula	194	1,000	4,007	
Columbus, Ga	764	561	11,280	
Macon	338	475	6,625	
Albany	107	201	6,001	
Atlanta	598	1,429	7,028	
Rome	407	854	*7,084	
Augusta	2,036	3,142	†34,264	
Columbia	230	230	...	
Newberry	147	125	197	
Charlotte	294	234	200	
Raleigh	151	246	2,050	
St. Louis	2,953	12,098	58,414	
Houston	15,704	20,848	21,097	
Meridian	467	970	*932	
Cincinnati	4,576	3,831	4,842	
Yazoo City	1,104	1,320	15,546	
Total	41,973	69,068	392,221	

*Corrected. †Actual.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very weak at the opening, and lost 25@45 points through free offerings on foreign account, and cables considerably lower; after the first scare there were very few sellers, and prices rallied a little, and closed steady at 20@30 points' loss for the day, with a fair trade. Havre was irregular at 1@1¾f decline, and Hamburg weak at 1@1¼ pfennigs' loss. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15¢@15¾c for No. 8; sales 700 bags Maracaibo, 350 bags Central American, and 150 bags Savanilla on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.45c, 2,250 bags at 14.40c; May, 2,000 bags at 14.20c; September, 500 bags at 14.20c, 2,750 bags at 14.15c; December, 250 bags at 14.20c, 1,000 bags at 14.15c; total, 9,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.40c, 1,250 bags at 14.45c; May, 500 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.30c; June, 250 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.25c; July, 250 bags at 14.30c; September, 1,250 bags at 14.15c, 2,000 bags at 14.20c, 1,250 bags at 14.25c; December, 750 bags at 14.20c; total, 10,250 bags. March, 250 bags at 14.40c, and May, 250 bags at 14.25c, sold together. 500 bags September exchanged for 500 bags December even. Ex. 20 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; total for day, 21,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	14.45@14.55	16.40c@16.45
March	14.45@14.50	16.05@16.15
April	14.35@14.45	15.80@15.90
May	14.25@14.30	15.65@15.70
June	14.25@14.35	15.40@15.50
July	14.25@14.35	15.05@15.20
August	14.25@14.35	14.75@14.85
September	14.20@14.25	14.65@14.70
October	14.25@14.35	.....@14.50
November	14.20@14.30	.....@ .....
December	14.25@14.30	13.90@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1894	59,283
Receipts, (Rio, 80,015; Santos, 125,744; Victoria, 21,845; Bahia, 19,131; Ceara, 400 in January)	1,806,074
Total	1,865,357
Warehouse deliveries, (286,707 in January)	1,677,260
Total stock in New-York Feb. 1, 1895	188,077
Baltimore stock July 1, 1894	23,916
Receipts, (11,754 in January)	113,610
Total	137,526
Deliveries, (17,042 in January)	132,755
Baltimore stock Feb. 1, 1895	4,771
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1894	18,182
Receipts, (31,942 in January)	122,828
Total	141,010
Deliveries, (23,127 in January)	117,618
New-Orleans stock Feb. 1, 1895	23,392
Stocks in other ports July 1, 1894	.....
Receipts, (nil in January)	.....
Total	.....
Deliveries, (nil in January)	.....
Stock in other ports Feb. 1, 1895	.....
Total stock in United States Feb. 1, 1895	216,240
Afloat from Rio per steam Jan. 31	126,000
Afloat from Rio per sail Jan. 31	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Jan. 1	93,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	262,000
Total	478,240
Same time 1894	526,845

STOCK OF MAT COFFEE IN WAREHOUSE.

	Feb. 1, 1895.	Feb. 1, 1894.
	Mats.	Mats.
Pedang	4,100	16,100
Preanger	.....	.....
Kadoe and Samarang	.....	.....
Malang and Buitenzorg	1,000	6,000
Palembang and private-growth coffees	9,000	22,000
Manadar and Bonthyne	3,121	11,319
Total	17,221	55,419
Deliveries during January, 1895, were	11,772	
mats, of which 5,100 mats were Padang.		
Deliveries during January, 1894, were	26,383	
mats, of which 14,240 mats were Padang.		

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18¼@18½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Para	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	19¼@20	Do. washed	20 @21¼
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19¾	Do. white	19¼@20½
Choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17½@21	Coban	19½@22¼
San Salvador	19 @19½	Jamaica	17 @21
Do. washed	19½@22		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very fair, but chiefly for small lots, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	34@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	36@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The feeling is firmer, with supplies moderate and demand good.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¼@3⅜
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was firm and in better demand. Sales, 21,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2 5-16c, cost and freight, and 7,000 bags do, to Boston, at the same rate. Refined continues quiet and unchanged in price.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates as presented. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. Sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Con. granulated	3 13-16@4
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4¼
Mold A	4 5-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3¾
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3¾
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3⅛
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@3
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade in domestic marrow is unimproved, and there is enough pressure to sell to give the market a weak, unsettled tone. Medium are quiet, but no lower. Pea relatively scarce and firm. Nothing doing in red kidney at the moment, but stocks are well in hand and held with confidence. Foreign beans are firm, particularly grades that can be bought under $1.70. With most buyers, it is more a question of price than quality. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.35; do, pea, $1.85; do, medium, $1.82½; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80 @$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.60@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, $1.55@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER.—The market does not change materially. Receipts are largely in excess of the wants of buyers, who continue to take just about enough to fill actual wants, and the accumulations cause some weakness in the anxiety of holders to move out stock more freely. Fancy Western creamery alone is excepted in the above, the moderate proportions of the receipts enabling holders to keep prices fairly steady.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	14 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18 @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16 @17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	19 @20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	15 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—The market presents no new features. Trading still is entirely in small lots, and to a limited extent, while the disposition to clean up the offerings more promptly leads to an easy feeling on all but the best large colored and small white full creams.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11½
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @7¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1½@ 1¾

EGGS—The late advance has checked trading considerably, and the market shows weakness, despite the small receipts and continued cold weather in producing sections.

State and Pennsylvania	26½@27
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	26 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	24½@25½
Western, refrigerators	18 @21
Western, early-packed, defective, case	13 @15
Limed	18 @20

FRUITS.—FRESH—Apples firm; supply light and daily arrivals clean up promptly. Grapes dull. Cranberries scarce and firm. Florida oranges very quiet and of irregular value. We quote: Apples, Greenings per barrel, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $2.50@$3.50; do, Spitz, $3@$5.50; grapes, per small basket, 10@18c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$4; oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $2.50@$4.50; grape fruit, do, $3@$5; tangerines, do, $3@$4; mandarins, do, $2.50@ $3; oranges, &c., frosted and defective, 25c@$1.

FRUITS.—DRIED—Nothing new developed to-day. Two carloads of evaporated apples were received for export direct, but we could not learn that shippers had made any further purchases here; feeling firm; chops quiet, and cores and skins too low to be given much attention. Raspberries no higher, but firm. Cherries, plums, and blackberries slow. A fair jobbing business in California fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per pound, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@ 7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sundried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sundried, 18c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5¼@5¾c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 7@ 10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to quality and size, 3½@10c.

GAME—Wild ducks in light supply and choice heavy birds steady. Snipe and plover would sell well, but we see none. Other game outlawed. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2.50; do, red head, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@75c; do, teal, blue wing, 30@40c; do, common kinds, 20 @25c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—A single car of far Western arrived to-day. Jobbers had some confidence in the future of the market, and they bought up the stock to carry over; prices steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½c; chickens, 7¼c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8½c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12 @ $1.50; pigeons, 25 @ 35c. DRESSED—Turkeys in light supply and firm. Fancy chickens scarce and firm; such would bring a premium, but for the goods generally shown top quotation is extreme. Fowls a shade weaker. Ducks scarce and well sustained. Geese steady. Philadelphia chickens dull, unless of very choice quality. Capons quiet. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 11@11½c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c. Fowls, Jersey, 9@10c; do, Western, 8@9c. Ducks, 10@15c. Geese, Western, 6@9c. Capons, Philadelphia, 15@ 20c; do, Western, 10@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.50.

VEGETABLES—A dull market for potatoes, and an easy tone for all but prime. Kale and spinach in good demand. A firm market for choice onions; inferior quiet.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.12
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	2.25@ 3.00
Turnips, per bbl	60@ 70
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ .....
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.25@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.90
Scotch	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Bermuda, No. 2	1.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There have been no arrivals of Haverstraw bricks for several days, but the demand is light. There are no Staten Island or Long Island bricks in the market. Haverstraw hard are worth $6 per 1,000; Jerseys have sold at $5.25, and a few fine lots at $5.50; pale, $2@ $2.50; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brick, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20@$21. . . . Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1 per bbl, and small lots at $1.05; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@$2; English Portland, $1.90 @$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50. . . . The demand for lime is light; Rockland common lime is worth 85c per bbl, and do, finishing, 95c; State common lime, 80c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10. . . . Laths are worth $2 per 1,000 . . . . Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull, and with some accumulation and pressure to sell prices are a shade easier. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3, to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover-mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@40c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Offerings more reserved of fancy grades, with prices firm and demand moderate.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	8 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @25
Bohemian, new	23 @27
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—Demand is good, while stocks are light and prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10½@12½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	11 @..
Matamoras	23@25	@ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@10
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@ 9
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5½@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—The export demand is good, while local trading continues slow. Prices are firm.

	Buenos Ayres.	Non-Acid— Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects	.....	..@..	11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@28	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.90c bid. Lake copper easy at 9.80@9.85c. Lead steady at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter weak at 3.20c.

TOBACCO—Business very moderate, but prices unchanged. Sales, 100 cases 1892 New-England Havana at 18@40c; 100 cases 1893 Zimmers at 12@13c; 150 cases 1892 Wisconsin Havana at 11@13c; 150 cases sundries at 6@18c; 300 bales Havana, 68@ $1.05; 150 bales Sumatra, 85c@$3.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS IN TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSES.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1895	17,266
Received since	1,549
Total	18,815
Delivered since	2,574
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1895	16,241
Same time, 1894	15,292
Same time, 1893	17,140
Same time, 1892	17,316

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana. Bales.	Cienfuegos. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1895	59,585	..	337
Received since	18,668	147	153
Total	78,253	147	490
Delivered since	13,617	31	169
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1895	65,636	116	321

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firmer with the South, but trading quiet.

Southern, Old Dominion	29
Southern Regular	28½
Machine-made barrels	29½

RESINS—Held firmly, with only a light demand.

C'm st'n'd	$1.35 @ ..	I	$2.35 @ ..
Good str'd	1.40 @ ..	K	2.50 @ ..
E	1.42½@$1.45	M	2.80 @ ..
F	1.50 @ ..	N	2.95 @ ..
G	1.60 @ ..	W. G	3.15 @ ..
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.25 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Feb. 1.—Resin firm; strained, $1.02½; good strained, $1.07½c. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Turpentine quiet; 26c bid. Resin—Good strained firm; $1@$1.05; receipts, 103 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c. Resin firm at $1.10.

WOOL.

There is a very steady market, chiefly for fair demand from manufacturers, chiefly for small lots, while pulled has moved out pretty freely at full prices. Foreign was less active, but showed a steadier feeling. Sales, 45,000 lb Texas at 7@11c; 10,000 lb do, clean, at 27c; 30,000 lb scoured, no, at 32@ 32c; 25,000 lb Montana at 9@10c; 35,000 lb Colorado at 10@11c; 30,000 lb Falk, California, at 8@8½c; 10,000 lb Dakota, 10,000 lb Territory, 40,000 lb scoured, pulled, 450,000 lb pulled, 100,000 lb South American, 40,000 lb Australian, 25,000 lb Cape, 60,000 lb Donskoi, 40,000 lb Kandahar, 100,000 lb China, and 300,000 lb unclassified carpet on private terms.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—At to-day's wool sales there was more competition. Greasy combings were distinctively active, that fact being due largely to purchases for America. There was a good demand for scoureds, and superior sold readily at full prices. French operators bought liberally of Queensland and South Australian wools at current figures. Crossbreds were much favored by Yorkshire and Continental purchasers. Following are the day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained: New-South Wales—1,900 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@5½d; greasy, 4¾@5½d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@6¾d. Queensland —900 bales; scoured, 9d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 5@10½d; greasy, 5½@7¾d. Victoria—5,100 bales; scoured, 7½d@2s 8½d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 2¾@8d. South Australia—1,500 bales; scoured, locks and pieces, 5¾@7¼d; greasy, 4¾@8d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@6¼d. Western Australia—100 bales; scoured, 8@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 11d; greasy, 3@7d; do, locks and pieces, 2½ @3¾d. New Zealand—1,000 bales; scoured, 7@11½d; do, locks and pieces, 4@9½d; greasy, 4½@6¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—900 bales; scoured, 5¾d@1s 1d; greasy, 4@5¾d.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales for the week are 2,460,016 lb domestic and 974,000 lb foreign, against 3,348,540 lb domestic and 1,087,000 lb foreign last week, and 3,930,300 lb domestic and 1,700,000 lb foreign same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 2,151,215 lb domestic and 3,756,200 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1893. The receipts to date show an increase of 4,240 bales domestic and a decrease of 6,960 bales foreign. The market shows a much better face. Pennsylvania delaine has advanced to 19c, Missouri one-quarter blood combing to 18½c, Canada combing to 23c. Fine wools show no especial improvement, but manufacturing is becoming concentrated in fewer hands, to the advantage of buyers and the disadvantage of sellers of wool. The old lots of both foreign and domestic of 1892 clip are, however, at last sold out and a healthier tone to the market. The first line of Rietz-Plate crossbreds competing with our medium wools was sold this week on a scoured basis of 28c."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Wool in improved demand and prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 19@18c; X, 18@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@22c; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine or X and XX, 15@16c; medium, 16@19c; coarse, 20@21c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 17@19c; medium washed combing and delaine, 21@ 22c; coarse, 22@23c; Canada, do, 21@ 22c; tub washed, choice, 22@24c; fair, 20@ 22c; coarse, 20@21c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 16@17c; coarse, do, 17@18c; bright unwashed clothing, fine, or X and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 14@16c; coarse, 16¼@17c; dark exempt, unwashed clothing, fine, 7½@10c; medium and coarse, 10@11c; Montana, fine, 10@12c; medium, 10@13c; coarse, 12@13c; Territorial, fine, 7 @10c; medium and coarse, 10@12c.

FREIGHTS.

Freights are dull and unchanged. Engagements: To Hull, 4 loads grain, 3d; to Liverpool, 2 loads grain, 1¼d; 61 bbls beef, 1s 9d; 3,000 bbls lubricating oil, and 1,000 bbls cottonseed oil, 2s; 400 bbls grease, 8s 9d; to London, 2 loads grain, 1⅝d; 300 tons hay, 20s; to Newcastle, 6 loads grain within a day or two, 3d, from store. Charters: British steamer, 1,427 tons, hence to the West Indies and back, one trip, on time charter, 6s 6d; schooner, 316 tons, hence to Baracoa and back, $1,400 and port charges; brig, general cargo, Boston to a Windward Island, private terms; schooner, sugar, St. Jago to north of Hatteras, 11@ 12@13c; British schooner, sugar, Havana to north of Hatteras, 9@10c; British schooner, sugar, Macoris to New-York, $2.50 and port charges; schooner, logwood, Aquin, San Domingo to New-York or a Sound port, $8.50; schooner, lumber, St. Simons' to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Union Island to Philadelphia, $4.37½; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to Providence, $2.50; schooner, 44 foot ties, Savannah to New-York, 14c; schooner, Kainit, hence to New-Berne, $1.25; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Port Tampa, $4.35; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Lovell's Island, Boston, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Salem, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Fall River, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The stock of wheat and flour at Liverpool increased to the extent of 975,000 bushels of the former and 10,000 sacks of the latter during the month of January, and this market opened weak and lower in consideration of that fact, and showed additional declines later on the engagement of $5,000,000 in gold for shipment by to-morrow's steamer. The bulls argued their side of the question from the standpoint of a probability that the President would act with reasonable promptness in the matter of issuing bonds. There were rumors of something having been done by the Cabinet to-day, but they were denied later, as were likewise reports that the Rothschilds were negotiating for a purchase of the entire issue of the proposed bonds. After noon prices rallied on this gossip and on the talk of cash business at St. Louis. New-York was weak during the morning, but recovered with Chicago. Cables from Liverpool were lower. Berlin was lower, with Paris and Antwerp higher. Receipts were 14 cars for Chicago and 175 in the Northwest. Exports of wheat and flour amounted to 306,675 bushels. Withdrawals from store were 19,200 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 52⅝@52½c, sold between 52⅜ and 53¼@53⅝c, closing at 53⅛@53¼c, ¼c higher than yesterday; Cash wheat was weak and ¼@½c lower; receipts at principal Western points were 176,528 bushels; shipments, 71,088 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 39,436 bushels; shipments, 160,080 bushels.

CORN—"Shorts" regretted an overconfidence which they displayed during the morning, when they endeavored to buy in the bluff after noon and found the market comparatively bare of offerings. The turn in wheat caused the revulsion in feeling, the consequence being that prices rallied with ease. Liverpool cables were easy, and ¼c lower. The stocks of corn at that place increased 648,000 bushels; receipts at this Chicago were 142 cars and 108,000 bushels cleared at seaboard. Export clearances were large, at 208,838 bushels; May corn opened from 43@42½c, sold between 42¾@ 42¾c and 43¾c, closing at 43½c, ¼c higher than yesterday; cash corn was ¼@½c lower, closing nominally firmer; receipts at principal Western points were 212,056 bushels; shipments, 115,798 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 86,637 bushels.

OATS—There were less oats offered during the last hour of trading than before that period. The motive in the action of the market came entirely from wheat and corn at all times. The close was firm and a shade higher than yesterday for May; receipts were 181 cars and 14,700 bushels were taken from store; cash oats were weak at a decline of ¼@½c, but participated nominally in the strength of the futures after trading was over.

RYE was easy without quotable change. The demand was lighter than it has been of late. On the regular market No. 2 was nominally 50c. That grade by sample sold from 50¼@51¾c; receipts were 6 cars; May sold at 52½c, the improvement taking place near the close.

BARLEY was a trifle firmer; receipts were 10 cars; the demand was moderate, and the offerings scarce; screenings sold at $16.50 per ton; No. 3 from 53⅛@56c; No. 2 from 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—A decline in provisions at the start, the outcome of lower quotations on live hogs at the yards, was only partially recovered before the close. It was but a small amount of interest that was shown in the business, the trading being of an ordinary character. At the close May pork was 5c lower than yesterday; May lard a shade lower, and May ribs 2½c lower; receipts were light and the shipments liberal; domestic markets were quiet and easy; Liverpool was lower. The cash market was fairly active at slight declines.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 57 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

FREIGHTS were unchanged. Rail rates to New-York on flour and grain were 15@20c, and on provisions, 22@27c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb	49½@..	50¼@..	49¾@..	50 @50¼
May	52½@52⅝	53¼@53⅝	52⅝@..	53¼@53¼
July	53⅝@..	54¼@54¼	53¼@53⅝	53⅞@54
Corn No. 2—				
Feb	40¼@..	41¼@..	40⅜@..	41 @..
May	42⅞@43	43⅜@..	42⅜@..	43⅛@..
July	42⅞@43	43⅛@43⅝	42⅜@..	43½@..
Oats No. 2—